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## GERMANY ORDERED TO MODIFY HER NEW CONSTITUTION

Allies to Send Note Demanding  
the Abolition of Article Referring  
to Admission of Austrian  
Delegates to German Reichstag

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—Germany was summoned to modify her constitution on the initiative of Mr. Clemenceau, president of the Supreme Council, and it was decided unanimously in the course of yesterday's meeting of the council to send to the German Government by the intermediary German delegation at Versailles a note demanding the abolition of Article 61 of the German Constitution which was recently adopted at Weimar and which concerns the admission of Austrian delegates to the German Reichstag, on the ground that the article cannot be reconciled with the spirit of the Versailles treaty, which was signed and ratified by Germany, and which stipulated that Germany shall recognize and respect the independence of Austria within the frontiers fixed by the present treaty, such independence, moreover, to remain inalienable except by a unanimous decision of the League of Nations.

The treaty with Austria handed yesterday to the Chancellor, Dr. Karl Bauer, chief of the Austrian delegation, further accentuates this prohibition, Article 88 of the Austrian Treaty stipulating that Austria promises to abstain, except with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations, from all acts of a nature to compromise her independence, notably by any participation in the affairs of another power.

The article gives the German Government 15 days in which to modify her constitution, and if satisfaction is not given to the demand of the entente within this period, vigorous steps will be taken. Speaking on this question in the Chamber yesterday afternoon, Mr. Clemenceau declared that these steps would consist in extending the occupation of the right bank of the Rhine.

### First Impressions of Conditions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—A semi-official Vienna message states that the Austrian papers unanimously deplore the fact that Dr. Karl Bauer's proposals have been rejected with the exception of a few unimportant amendments. They describe their impression of the peace conditions, of which extracts only are available, as so crushing that only a hard pressure of actual circumstances can force German-Austria to accept the treaty, which it will never be able to fulfill.

### Sentiment in Tzcho-Slovakia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—With reference to the situation in central Europe, a representative of the Christian Science Monitor learns that feeling runs high in Tzcho-Slovakia regarding the decision of the Peace Conference as to Teschen, which the Tzcho-Slovak press pronounces prejudicial to its country. On the evening of Aug. 29 some 50,000 people collected outside the British embassy and speeches were delivered. The papers also state that the present time there appears to be one of great probability of any general outbreak of disorder.

Meanwhile the Jugo-Slavs are said to be concentrating in Banat, leaving the Peace Conference's decision regarding that debatable land also.

As for the situation between the Poles and their neighbors, a recent Bolshevik report of the conclusion of an agreement between the Poles and Lithuanians is borne out to some extent by the announcement that an armistice was signed between the two nations on Sept. 1. It is valid for 30 days and may be abrogated by either at five days' notice. To the north, it appears to be brewing between Poles and Lithuanians.

### Comment on Allied Note

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—As regard to the allied demand for amendment of Article 61 of the German Constitution, the Berlin press generally take the line that Article 61 in question does not conflict with Article 80 of the peace treaty since the latter intimates that the decision regarding German-Austrian perpetual independence may be made with the consent of the League of Nations.

The Lokal Anzeiger goes on to proclaim the Allies' note completely inalienable interference with Germany's inherent right of self-determination, and the Vossische Zeitung declares that a decided refusal is the possible reply to it. The papers point out that the National Assembly has adjourned until Sept. 30, and argue that the Constitution cannot be amended within the fortnight stipulated.

## QUESTIONS INVOLVED IN ARREST IN SYRIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—With reference to statements published in the French press regarding the recent arrest of Emir Said by the British authorities in Syria, the English papers today announce that they are informed that the French authorities who were consulted by the British authorities before the arrest was made and who agreed thereto was the French chief administrator at Beirut and not the French high commissioner, who is at present in Paris.

The papers are further informed that Emir Said is regarded locally as a firebrand and was provisionally arrested at Damascus and interned at Haifa for some months without any protest from the French authorities. He was subsequently allowed to go to Beirut on condition of good behavior.

## CAPTAIN TARDIEU ON PEACE TREATY

France, He Says, Prefers Safeguard Offered by America and England to That of Indefinite Occupation of Rhine Frontier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris correspondent  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—In a speech on Tuesday before the Chamber of Deputies concerning the peace treaty, Captain André Tardieu explained, amidst much applause, that France preferred the safeguard offered by the United States and England to that of an indefinite occupation of the Rhine frontier.

"After a peace of solidarity," declared Mr. Tardieu, "we must not have a peace of solitude. Such was the unanimous decision of the French delegation at the Paris conference. The government has been criticized for not having insisted on exact military conventions of the ancient type; but what do such conventions represent?"

"The English and Americans have undertaken the task of supporting us with the maximum of their effort. Therefore, we have nothing to fear, if we consider the power of the English and American military forces, the means of transportation which our friends are planning for and which will soon become facts by the building of the Channel tunnel and the increase of American tonnage from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000. We can, therefore, answer those who criticize us for having forgotten the military conventions, by saying that we have taken and will take all the necessary precautions."

Mr. Tardieu then declared that if ever Germany should dream again of war, the fact of the union existing between France, England and the United States would prevent her from realizing her desire in this direction.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S ASSENT IS SOUGHT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Italian papers state that an agreement entailing a satisfactory solution of the Italian problem has been reached between the signatories of the pact of London as a result of Sunday's meeting between the Italian foreign minister, Mr. Tommaso Tittoni, and Mr. Lloyd George near Deauville. President Wilson's assent to the compromise has been sought in a joint note from the three signatory governments, but information since received from an American source indicates that Mr. Wilson is unable to change his attitude. The papers also state that Messrs. Tittoni and Lloyd George further decided upon Anglo-Italian economic agreements.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE UPHOLDS CANDIDATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
PONTEFRAC, England (Thursday)—In a telegram wishing success to the alderman, Walter Forrest, the Coalition Liberal candidate in the Pontefract by-election, Mr. Lloyd George writes: "Your unanimous nomination as parliamentary candidate by every section of the Coalition forces in your constituency constitutes you a champion in this election of that national unity which won the war and which should be preserved in the best interest of our country until the difficult and essential task of the Nation's reconstruction is complete."

## ATTEMPT TO FORM CABINET IN HUNGARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BUDAPEST, Hungary (Thursday)—Franz Heinrich's attempt to form a new Hungarian Cabinet is now regarded as a failure. It being stated that owing to the attitude of the political parties he has not been able to fulfill the conditions upon which Stephen Friedrich professed himself willing to surrender power.

## SENATORS DEFEND CUMMINS MEASURE

Mr. Underwood and Mr. Williams Support Plan Proposed for Preventing Railroad Strikes—Mr. Borah Opposes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Supporting the provisions of the Cummins railroad bill for the prevention of strikes and lockouts and the dislocation of interstate commerce, Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, yesterday opened the campaign in the Senate to create a special tribunal with powers to fix fair wages that would be obligatory, both on the railroad companies and railroad employees.

The Alabama Senator declares the point has been reached when the vital interests of the public compel the abandonment of the "archaic methods of warfare between Capital and Labor."

"Industrial wars between Capital and Labor," he said, "must ultimately find a solution that will stand for industrial peace without resort to force to settle the matters in dispute, or we must admit the advance of civilization has come to a halt; the great difficulty that confronts the country in the settlement of its labor disputes is the fact that up to the present time we have found no sound basis on which to rest the settlement."

Picturing the railroads as the archer of the whole industrial system, Senator Underwood declared that it is clearly within the powers of Congress to enact legislation governing everything concerned with interstate commerce.

The contention of the Senator that Congress could take the question of wages out of the hands of the railroad brotherhoods and the railroad companies, led to a lively debate, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, declaring that no law could be enacted that could compel a man not to cease working if he desired to do so.

### Necessity Urged

Senator Underwood and John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, contended that there is a wide difference between the rights of man to work or not, as he pleases, and an organized conspiracy that would create an economic crisis in order to compel the adoption of a certain program by the government.

A governmental commission to take the place of the system of collective bargaining, Senator Underwood asserted, is the only solution. He said: "The granting to a governmental commission or board of power to determine the hours of labor and the rate of wage, will solve the problem for the future. Men will not strike against the just decisions of the government. After a fair determination of the controversy by an impartial tribunal, public opinion will force the contending parties to accept the verdict rendered as final. It must be done in the interest of the men involved, the industry, the people, and the peace of the Nation."

Senator Borah contended the question in issue is not one of wages, but that the problem goes much deeper, and that no solution of it is possible until a new basis is established between employers and employees, under which the latter would have a share in the fruits and management of industry.

Attacking the alleged attempts of certain classes of Labor to bring pressure to bear on the government, Senator Williams said:

"I saw recently in the papers a threat of organized railroad Labor to force Congress to adopt the Plumb plan for operation and control of the railroads. Simultaneously, the private soldiers' and sailors' union announced that it would support the same Plumb plan. This looks familiar. You have the combination of Labor and soldiers which is the corner stone of socialism."

"If I want to say the time has come for this country to take notice, the question at issue is not one of wages or securing higher standards of living, because strikes for such purposes are legitimate. We are facing a class movement which is threatening to usurp the functions of the duly elected representatives of the people in Congress."

### Public Right Defended

"The public has its rights, and I for one am tired of the combination of arrogance and violence of Capital on one hand, and the insolence and violence of Labor on the other."

"There must be a tribunal to compel industrial peace within the Nation in precisely the same way as there must be a league of nations to enforce world peace. We have got to fight this thing out some day, and we might as well fight it out now. I prefer to meet it while I am alive, instead of leaving it to my children to fight. We have got to realize that there is something else in this country besides Capital and Labor, and that that something else is the public and the public has a right to some consideration."

"Anyone who tries violence here is going to learn that we have something in America that they have not in Russia. We have a middle class here which, upon provocation, will fight, which can fight, and knows how to fight, and it is not to be bullied and not to be cowed by Capital or sovietized, Russianized, misrepresented Labor."

## SHOPMEN GIVEN AN ULTIMATUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Any railroad shopmen who are on strike after tomorrow, after their regular time for reporting to work, will be discharged. Their union executives in Washington have instructed the men to return to work, and Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, announced the foregoing policy in telegrams to railroad officials at Depue, New York; Cumberland, Maryland; and Havelock, Nebraska, where strikes began on Tuesday.

## COL. JOHN WARD'S VIEWS ON RUSSIA

Labor Member of British Parliament Declares That Published Accounts of Bolshevik Atrocities Are Not Exaggerated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—A delegation of four members representing the municipal and zemstvo council of the Archangel Government has arrived in London to inform the British Government and the people of the actual situation in north Russia and to urge that British troops be not withdrawn, in view of the "terrible consequences to the local population that would ensue."

Col. John Ward, Coalition Liberal from Stoke-on-Trent, who has also reached London after three years' absence with the Koltchak forces in Siberia, has stated in an interview that according to what he has seen the accounts of the Bolshevik atrocities published in the English papers are not exaggerated. He considers that the Bolsheviks have sufficient ammunition and equipment left over from the old Russian Army to last them for 10 years, and therefore urges the necessity of an ample supply of both for the anti-Bolshevik forces.

### Yemtsa Still in Hands of Russians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The War Office announces that the situation at Yemtsa on Sept. 1 is unchanged and the village is now definitely held by Russian troops. The Bolsheviks attacked Boshimzorki, 15 miles west of Obozerskaya, without success on Aug. 31.

### Turkistan Trade Union Decision

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Moscow wireless message states that the Turkistan trade unionists resolved at a meeting in "Red" Tashkent to fulfill all the tasks which "Red" Moscow demands from Turkistan.

### Situation at Kiev Still Obscure

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The military situation at Kiev, the fall of which has been hourly expected, is still obscure, but a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by the military authorities that it is exceedingly probable that General Denikin's volunteers are fighting in the outskirts of the town. General Petlura's advance on the other hand has apparently ceased and his troops have retired 15 miles, to positions behind Vasilkov, 35 miles southwest of Kiev.

The junction between Generals Petlura and Denikin has not yet been reported as was expected. Further east what appeared like a serious threat to General Denikin's communications has proved to be one of those spasmodic lightning rushes which the kind of warfare now being waged in south Russia permits.

The Bolsheviks have been compelled by a counter-attack made in an eastward direction against their right flank to abandon Kupiansk, southeast of Kharko. On the Volga, however, the situation continues in favor of the Bolsheviks, whose advance continues. The volunteer line now runs southwest of the Povorino-Lipke Railway to Dubovka, thence west of Tsarev and Wladyvka.

No confirmation is available of the Bolshevik report that Admiral Koltchak has moved his headquarters from Omsk to Irkutsk, and the situation is not cleared by an unconfirmed report of the initiation of counter-attacks by him. The Bolshevik claim to be now 50 miles east of the Tobol River. In Transcaucasia, the volunteer reinforcements have inflicted a severe defeat on the Bolsheviks at Kelaita and the latter are retiring toward Merv.

In Armenia the situation is reported to be improved. The Kurds have retired to Kajizman, committing no excesses. The town is being occupied by Armenians.

### Ultimatum Sent to Lithuanians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—An official Lithuanian Press Bureau report states that fighting has occurred between the Lithuanians and the Poles, with considerable losses on both sides. The report states that the Poles captured the town of Seinal and, when the Lithuanians recovered it, addressed an ultimatum to the latter threatening them with a declaration of war unless they withdrew to the new demarcation line.

## RESERVATIONS TO TREATY OUTLINED

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Prepares Text for Vote—Administration Forces Line up to Support League Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate, after a final conference yesterday on the treaty of peace with Germany, ordered it reported to the Senate with a ratifying resolution containing four drastic reservations, intended by their authors to preserve the sovereignty of the United States, together with 38 amendments previously adopted by the committee.

This action was taken just as President Wilson was making his first bid for popular approval of the convention consummated by the statesmen gathered at Versailles. The President's opponents on the Foreign Relations Committee no doubt adopted this course of speedy action as an answer to the President's initial appeal.

As ordered reported to the Senate, the resolution containing the reservations definitely stipulates that ratification by the United States is strictly dependent upon formal acceptance of the reservations by three of the great powers.

### Effect of Reservations

The reservations ordered reported by the committee would give the United States the unconditional right to withdraw from the League of Nations at any time; declare that the United States "declines to assume" any responsibility or obligation under Article X or other similar provisions of the treaty; give the United States complete jurisdiction over all domestic questions, and remove the Monroe Doctrine from the jurisdiction of the council or assembly of the League of Nations.

J. K. Shields (D.), Senator from Tennessee, voted with Republican members of the committee for the reservations. In a short talk to the committee before the vote was recorded, Senator Shields said that he would never vote for the treaty unless the reservations were made.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, will make the formal report of the treaty to the Senate, probably on Tuesday of next week. Within three days after he makes his report, John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, on behalf of the Administration Democratic members of the committee, will file a minority report.

### League Forces Massed

The Administration forces in the Senate will launch a fight immediately to defeat the committee's reservations. Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, Administration spokesman, said last night. Senator Hitchcock said that the reservations "in substance constitute amendments, and would operate as such." They would defeat American participation in the League of Nations, he said. Senator Lodge predicted that the Senate would adopt the reservations by a substantial margin. The opposition forces are now counting five Democratic members of the Senate to support reservations, which is more than enough, they say, to offset any possible defections on the Republican side of the Senate. The Democrats counted on to vote for reservations are James A. Reed of Missouri, Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, D. I. Walsh of Massachusetts, and John K. Shields of Tennessee.

### Text of Resolutions

The resolution of ratification adopted by the committee follows: "Resolved, two-thirds of the senators present concurring therein, that the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and Germany and by the plenipotentiaries of the 27 allied and associated powers, at Versailles, June 18, 1919, with the following reservations:

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## PRESIDENT IS TO EXPOUND TREATY, NOT TO DEBATE IT

Mr. Wilson Says He Will Tell Just What It Contains and What It Seeks to Do—First Two Addresses of His Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Declaring that the peace treaty is the "incomparable consummation of mankind" and saying he never entertained the slightest doubt that it would be ratified by the Senate, President Wilson in the first speech of his tour of the country here yesterday said his purpose is to expound the treaty, not to debate it. He referred directly to few of the points of the controversy raised in Congress.

The President advised Americans, instead of listening to captious critics, to read the treaty for themselves or to accept the interpretation of those who are. The purposes of the treaty, he explained, are to punish Germany for the greatest wrong in history; to prevent future wars through the League of Nations; to redeem weak nations; to give the world a magna charta of Labor, which, he said, forecasts the day when statesmen will realize that no nation can be happy unless its people are contented in their industry and the circumstances of their lives.

The peace terms, Mr. Wilson declared, impose no indemnity, but reparation to the extent of Germany's ability to pay and contains not an item of annexation. The central idea of the treaty, he asserted, is that nations do not consist of their governments, but of their people.

Denying charges of selfish ambitions of other governments at the Peace Conference, Mr. Wilson declared there was a concert of thought and purpose and policy unknown before in the history of the world. There were debates as to method and discussions as to details; but never serious discussions as to basic ideas, he asserted. The only danger in delay in ratifying the treaty, Mr. Wilson said, is that the whole world is waiting on America.

### Columbus Address

Germany Must Pay Penalty for Great Wrong, Says President

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The address of President Woodrow Wilson, delivered here yesterday, follows:

"It is with very profound pleasure that I find myself face to face with you. I have for a long time chafed at the confinement of Washington. I have for a long time wished to fulfill the purpose with which my heart was full when I returned to our beloved country, namely, to go out and report to my fellow countrymen concerning those affairs of the world which now need to be settled.

"The only people I owe any report to are you and the other citizens of the United States, and it has become increasingly necessary, apparently, that I should report to you. After all the various angles at which you have heard the treaty held up, perhaps you would like to know what is in the treaty.

"It is a document unique in the history of the world for many reasons, and I think I cannot do you a better service or the peace of the world a better service than by pointing out to you just what this treaty contains and what it seeks to do.

"In the first place, my fellow countrymen, it seeks to punish one of the greatest wrongs ever done in history, the wrong which Germany sought to do to the world and to civilization, and there ought to be some punishment with regard to the application of the punishment. She attempted an intolerable thing, and she must be made to pay for the attempt. The terms of the treaty are severe, but they are not unjust.

"In the last analysis, my fellow countrymen, as we in America would be the first to claim, a people are responsible for the acts of their government. If their government purposes things that are wrong, they ought to take measures and see to it that that purpose is not executed.

"Germany was self-governed. Her rulers had not concealed the purposes that they had in mind, but they had deceived their people as to the character of the methods they were going to use, and I believe from what I can learn that there is an awakened consciousness in Germany itself of the iniquity of the thing that was attempted.

Notice to All Governments

"There is a method of adjustment in the treaty by which the reparation shall not be pressed beyond the point which Germany can pay, but she will be pressed to the utmost point that she can pay, which is just, which is righteous. It would be intolerable if there had been anything else, for, my fellow citizens, this treaty is not meant merely to end this single war; it is meant as a notice to every government who in the future will attempt this thing that mankind will unite to inflict the same punishment. There is no national triumph sought to be recorded in this treaty. There is no glory sought for any particular nation. The thought of the statesmen collected around that table was for their people, of the sufferings



that they had gone through, of the... they had incurred, that great... heart, which was so de... so forlorn, so sad in every... that it had had of the five... years. My fellow country... let us never forget the purpose... the high purpose, the disinterested... purpose, with which America lent its... strength not for its own glory, but... for the advancement of mankind.

#### Need of League as a Restraint

"The League of Nations is the only... thing that can prevent the recurrence... of this dreadful catastrophe and re... deem our promises. And the character... of the league is based upon the... experience of this very war.

"I did not meet a single public man... who did not admit these things, that... Germany would not have gone into... this war if she had thought Great... Britain was going into it, and that she... would certainly never have gone... into this war if she had dreamed... America was going into it, and they... have all admitted that a notice before... hand that the greatest powers of the... world would combine to prevent this... sort of thing, would have prevented... it absolutely.

"When gentlemen tell you, there... fore, that the League of Nations is... intended for some other purpose than... this, merely reply this to them, 'If we... do not do this thing, we have neglected... the central covenant that we made to... our people,' and there will be no... statesman of any country who can... thereafter promise his people any al... leviation from the perils of war.

"The passions of this world are not... cooled; the rivalries of this world have... not cooled; they have been rendered... hotter than ever. The harness that... is to unite nations is more necessary... now than it ever was before, and un... less there is this sureness of combined... action before war is attempted, war... will be attempted just as soon as... the most ambitious nations can... recover from the financial stress of... this war.

#### Redemption of Weak Nations

"Now look what else is in the treaty... This treaty is unique in the history... of mankind because the center of it... is the redemption of weak nations... Poland could never have won her... independence. Bohemia never could... have broken away from the Austro... Hungarian combination. The Slavic... peoples to the south running down... into the great Balkan Peninsula had... again and again tried to assert their... nationality and their independence, and... had as often been crushed, not by the... immediate power they were fighting... but by the combined powers of Europe.

"The old alliances, the old balances... of power, were meant to see to it... that no little nation asserted its rights... to the disturbance of the peace of Europe... and every time an assertion of rights... was attempted they were suppressed... by combined influence and power, and... this treaty tears away all that, and... says these people have a right to live their own lives under... governments which they themselves... choose to set up.

"That is the American principle, and... I was glad to fight for it and then... strategic considerations were urged... I said—not I alone—but it was a... matter of common council, that... strategic conditions were not in our... thoughts, that we are not now ar... guing for future wars, but were... saving people what belonged to them.

#### America as Friend of Mankind

"Some gentlemen have feared with... regard to the League of Nations that... we will be obliged to do things we... don't want to do. If the treaty were... such, that might be so but, if the... treaty is right, we will wish to pre... serve right. I think I know the heart... of this great people whom I for the... time being have the high honor to represent... better than some other men that... I hear talk.

"I have been bred and am proud to... have been bred in the old Revolution... which set this government... when America was set up as a... nation of mankind and I know—if they... notice that America never lost... vision of that purpose... that I haven't the slightest fear that... we will be necessary if the purpose is... there. If I knew that my adversary is... honest and I am not, I do not press... a controversy; and if any nation en... dorses selfish purposes, set against... principles established in this... treaty, and it is told by the rest of the... world that it must withdraw its claims, I... will not press them.

#### Setting Down of National Lines

"This treaty is an attempt to right... a history of Europe, and in my hum... ble judgment, it is a measurable suc... cess. I say measurable, my fellow citi... zens, because you will realize the diffi... culty of this. Here are two neigh... bing peoples. The one people have... stopped at a sharp line and the... elements of the other people, or... migrations, begun at that sharp... line. They have intermingled. There... are regions where you can't draw a... national line and say there are Slavs... here and Italians on that. There... are people there and that people... are. It can't be done. You have to... approximate the line. You have to... go to it, as near to it as you can, and... then trust to the process of history... to redistribute it. It may be, the people... are on the wrong side of the... line. And there are many such lines... in this treaty, and to be drawn the... Austrian treaty, where perhaps... there are more lines of that sort than... the German treaty.

"When we came to draw the line... between the Polish people and the... German people, not the line between... Germany and Poland—there wasn't... Poland strictly speaking—the line... between the German people and the... Polish people, there were districts... in the upper part of Silesia, or... in the eastern part of Silesia, which... is called 'Upper Silesia,' because... it is mountainous and the other... is not. High Silesia is, chiefly... low, and when we came to draw a

line to represent Poland, it was necessary... to include high Silesia. If we... were really going to play fair and... make Poland up of the Polish peoples... wherever we found them in sufficiently... close neighborhood to one another.

"But it wasn't perfectly clear that... upper—that high Silesia—wanted to be... part of Poland. At any rate there... were Germans in high Silesia who... said that it did not, and, therefore, we... did there what we did in many other... places; we said, 'Very well, then, let... the people that live there decide. We... will have a referendum within a... certain length of time after the war... under the supervision of an inter... national commission, which will have... a sufficient armed force behind it to... preserve order and see that nobody... interferes with the elections. We will... have an absolutely free vote, and high... Silesia shall go either to Germany... or to Poland, as the people in high... Silesia prefer.'

"And that illustrates many other... cases where we provided for a referen... dum, or a plebiscite, as they choose to... call it, and are going to leave it to... the people themselves, as we should... have done, what government they shall... live under.

#### Magna Charta of Labor

"But we do much more than that... This treaty contains, among other things, a magna charta of Labor—a... thing unheard of until this interest... ing year of grace. There is a whole... section of the treaty devoted to ar... rangements by which the interests of... those who labor with their hands all... over the world—whether they be men... or women or children—are all of them... to be safeguarded. And next month... there is to meet the first assembly... under this section of the league—and... let me tell you it will meet whether... the treaty is ratified by that time or not.

"There is to meet an assembly... which represents the interests of la... boring men throughout the world, not... their political interests. There is... nothing political about it. It is the... interests of men concerning the con... ditions of their labor, concerning the... character of labor which women shall... engage in; the hours of labor. Inci... dentally, of course, the remuneration... of labor. The labor shall be remunerated... in proportion, of course, to the... maintenance of the standard of living... which is proper for the man who is... expected to give his whole brain and... intelligence and energy to a particular task.

"I hear very little about the magna... charta of Labor which is embodied in... this. It forecasts the day which ought... to have come long ago, when statesmen... will realize that no nation is... fortunate which is not happy, and that... no nation can be happy whose people... are not contented, contented in their... industry, contented in their lives and... fortunate in the circumstances of their... lives.

#### Central Idea of Treaty

"If I were to state what seems to me... to be the central idea of this treaty, it... would be this—it is almost a discov... ery in international conventions—that... nations do not consist of their govern... ment, but consist of their people. This... is a rudimentary idea; it seems to us... to go without saying in America, but... my fellow citizens, it was never the... leading idea in any other interna... tional congress that I ever heard of; that... is to say any international congress... made up of the representatives of government.

"They were always thinking of national... policy, of national advantages, of the... rivalries of trade, of the advantages... of territorial conquests. There is... nothing of that in this treaty. You... will notice that even the territories... which are taken away from Germany, like... her colonies, are not given to anybody... There isn't a single act of annexation... in this treaty. But territories... inhabited by peoples not yet able to govern themselves, either be... cause of economic or other circum... stances or the stage of their develop... ment, are put under the care of powers... who are to accept as trustees, trustees... responsible in the forum of the world, at the bar of the League... of Nations; and the terms upon which... they are to exercise their trusteeship... are outlined. They are not to use those... peoples by way of profit and to fight... their wars for them. They are not to... permit any form of slavery among the... peoples of enforced labor. They are to... see to it that there are humane... conditions of labor with regard not only to the women and children, but the men, too. They are to... establish no fortifications; they are to... regulate the liquor and opium traf... fics, they are to see to it, in other words, that the lives of the people... whose care they assume—not sovereignty... over whom they assume, but whose care they assume—are kept clean and safe and holy."

#### President's Course Indorsed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The state Democratic convention, in session here yesterday, adopted a resolution indorsing the peace treaty and the League of Nations, and also the tour of President Wilson. The resolution follows: "Be it resolved, by the Democrats of Kentucky, in convention assembled, that we heartily indorse and approve the President's course; his efforts in behalf of the treaty, and his decision to make a direct appeal to the people in its behalf."

#### FRANCE RECEIVES GIFT FROM CHINA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris correspondent  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—A Chinese gift has been presented to France and President Poincaré has received from Lu Cheng-chiang, the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs and chief Chinese plenipotentiary to the Peace Conference, the sum of 50,000 francs. This gift was made in the name of Hu Shih-chang, President of China, and is to be devoted to the reconstruction of a school in Verdun.

## SOCIALIST PARTY ISSUES MANIFESTO

### It Takes Position Squarely With Uncompromising International Section—Against Revolution Now in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—With rousing cheers, the National Socialist Party of the United States (the right wing) at its emergency national convention here yesterday adopted a carefully worded manifesto practically indorsing the third Socialist International held at Moscow which the Communist

accelerate and organize the inevitable transfer of political and industrial power from the capitalist class to the workers. While the Communist Labor Party of America, one of the Left Wings, has declared for "one Big Union" the Right Wing avoided, in the manifesto, the use of this term and said the workers must be organized economically as one powerful, harmonious class organization cooperating with the Socialist Party ready for the emergency, by industrial action. The manifesto also denounced profiteering and opposed the "counter revolution" in Russia to overthrow the Bolsheviks.

The committee was authorized to make some minor changes in the draft adopted. One of these included an objection by Victor L. Berger against criticism of the German Socialists. He said the German Socialists no doubt had made themselves liable to criti-



Participants in Socialist convention

Party and "left wing" elements had declared that the right wing up to this time had refused to indorse. This manifesto, while not naming the third International, declared that, "recognizing the crucial situation at home and abroad, the Socialist Party of the United States at its first national convention after the war, squarely takes its position with the uncompromising section of the international Socialist movement."

Continuing, it further declares that the party "unreservedly rejected the policy of those Socialists who supported the belligerent capitalist governments on the plea of self-defense and solidarity with the revolutionary workers of Russia in support of their efforts to establish working-class rule in their countries."

It also declared its alliance with those Socialists of England, France, and Italy who remained true to the ideas of uncompromising international socialism.

While the manifesto declared for uncompromising international socialism and solidarity with the workers of Russia, and that the purpose of the Socialist Party is the wresting of the control of the government from the capitalist class, upon the plea of Dan Hogan, member of the executive committee, a clause was inserted that declared that "the workers of the United States should do all in their power to restore and maintain order, civil rights, to the end that the transition from capitalism to socialism may be effected without resort to the drastic measures made necessary by autocratic despotism."

#### Against League of Nations

The manifesto declared against the League of Nations, designating it as "the capitalist black international against the rise of the working class and a conscious alliance of the capitalists of all nations against the workers of the world."

The manifesto marks a new departure of the Socialist Party, it was announced by the committee on resolutions and principles, which presented it. The committee favored the issuing of a "permanent declaration of principles" to be written by a committee of seven to be elected at the same time that the national executive committee is elected. The declaration is to be completed by the committee by the latter part of February. The convention indorsed the committee's recommendation. Such declaration is to be voted upon at the 1920 convention.

The party will not at this convention issue a platform, it was stated by the committee, but will draw up a brief statement to become the preamble of the constitution, if the convention sees fit to adopt it. Manifestoes are to be issued each year, and in 1920 it is planned to issue a working program for the Socialists and for the direction of Socialist congressmen, if any are elected.

#### Not for Immediate Revolution

While indorsing the Russian soviet, the Right Wing took care to tell the public that it did not indorse the immediate revolution in the United States. The convention declared in its manifesto that "it now becomes the immediate task of international socialism to

cism, but it was not the province of the party of the United States to criticize the Socialists of other countries.

#### Socialist Party Victories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Contests forced upon the Socialist Party by the Left Wing in this week's primaries here resulted in victories for the party in a great majority of cases. Manhattan and Bronx boroughs were carried by the party candidates, but the Left Wing won in about a dozen Brooklyn assembly and aldermanic districts.

## WAR RESPONSIBILITY RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The International Peace Council held four sittings in Berne on Sunday and Monday under the presidency of the Belgian Socialist Senator, Mr. Lafontaine. The council considered the resolutions of the German National Congress and eventually adopted a resolution of its own on the question of responsibility for the war.

The resolution states that all nations, and especially the greater nations, bear heavy responsibility for the general causes of the war, but that Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Russia took a preponderating part in the general causes of the war. Austria-Hungary, by imposing on Serbia an ultimatum that she knew would be found unacceptable and by refusing arbitration, and Germany, by supporting the Austrian Cabinet's policy and declaring war on Russia and France, took upon themselves the responsibility for the war.

## SUSPECTED VESSEL IS BEING UNLOADED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
CORK, Ireland (Wednesday)—Unloading of the steamer Hampshire Coast, which left London on Thursday, and which was taken into Cork on Sunday by a naval vessel, as she was suspected of having arms and ammunition on board, was continued yesterday under strict military and police supervision, but so far no arms or ammunition have been discovered. The military and police have taken charge and will remain on board until the cargo is completely unloaded. It is not definitely established that the Hampshire Coast is the vessel for which the authorities are supposed to have been searching for some days.

## PLANS FOR GERMAN PROVISIONAL NAVY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The Defense Minister, Dr. Gustave Noske, in conjunction with the chief of the Admiralty, has issued a decree authorizing the commanders of the German naval stations in the Baltic and North Sea to enlist volunteers throughout the country for a provisional imperial navy.

## COMMUNIST LABOR PLATFORM ADOPTED

### Harmony With Revolutionary Working Classes of World Is Declared—Acceptance of Aims of Bolsheviks Affirmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—The platform of the Communist Labor Party of America was adopted yesterday with the final paragraph of the draft submitted by the committee eliminated. This was the paragraph dealing with organization in the industrial field, and it was dropped on the theory that its substance has been covered in previous parts of the document. The platform is as follows:

"The Communist Labor Party of the United States of America declares itself in full harmony with the revolutionary working class parties of all countries, and stands by the principles stated by the Third International formed in Moscow.

"With them it thoroughly appreciates the complete development of capitalism into its present form of capitalist imperialism, with its dictatorship of the capitalist class and its absolute suppression of the working class.

"The Communist Labor Party proposes the organization of the workers into a class, the overthrow of capitalist rule, and the conquest of the political power by the workers. The workers, organized as the ruling class, shall, through the government, make and enforce the laws; they shall own and control land, the factories, mills, mines, transportation systems and financial institutions. All power to the workers.

"The Communist Labor Party of America has as its ultimate aim the overthrow of the present system of production, by which the working class is mercilessly exploited, and the creation of an industrial republic, wherein the machinery of production shall be socialized so as to guarantee the workers the full social value of the product of their toil.

"To this end we ask the workers to unite with the Communist Labor Party for the conquest of political power, to establish a government adapted to the Communist transformation."

#### Bolshevism Espoused

On this platform the Communist Labor Party stands to appeal for the support of the Socialists of the United States. Careful perusal betrays its identity of thought and aim with the plans of the Bolsheviks and the other international Communists, a purpose which not only is not denied, but is affirmed by its proponents. It puts parliamentary action into the remote background, to be used for propaganda purposes only, and places the faith of the party in direct, or mass, action, according to the theories of Nikolai Lenin, whose words are quoted in the "program" of the party, which elaborates the platform. In their finished form, these two documents are both the product of the radical group, led by John Reed and Ben Gitlow of New York, and Jack Carney of Minnesota.

"The most important means of capturing state power for the workers," says the program, "is the direct action of the masses, proceeding from the place where the workers are gathered together—in the shops and factories. The use of the political machinery of the capitalist state for this purpose is only secondary. In those countries in which there is a possibility for the workers to use this machinery in the class struggle, they have, in the past, made effective use of it as a means of propaganda and of defense. In all countries where the conditions for a working-class revolution are not ripe, the same process must go on."

#### Methods of Procedure

A vital question is, just how much is meant by direct or mass action. Ostensibly it means the use of the industrial weapon for the achievement of political ends. The direct-actionists would take their propaganda wherever there might be a strike, and work with the strikers, no matter whether or not they were in agreement with the aim of the strike. In either case, they would succeed in causing and assisting unrest and disruption. Taken into court, they would use the opportunity to secure publicity for their ideas. No direct advocacy of violence is heard, so far as its employment in this country at this time is concerned, but speakers, both for and against the Reed creed, made statements indicating that when the time came for the revolution weapons would be used which it is not safe to use now. Joseph Zimmerman of Indiana, for example, who strongly opposed the extreme radical program, took that stand avowedly as a matter of policy. When the revolution did come, he declared with vehemence, they would know what to do; they would have to ask no one. On the other side, Edward Lindgren of New York, speaking on the meaning of "political" action, asserted that all "political" action, that there was no difference between the strike and the gun, as both were political weapons.

Such is the temper of the group that is trying to gain the adherence of the radical voters of the United States. As between them and the old Socialist

Party, the voters, or such of them as do not join with the Communist Party, must choose; and their choice will indicate whether they are prepared to accept, not for the present the practices, but the fundamentals, of the Bolshevik policy of government and industry in toto.

## MEMBERSHIP OF PARTY RESTRICTED

### Communists Decline to Admit Anyone Whose Income Comes From Interest, Rent or Profit or Who Is Not Active Worker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—The Communist Party in convention here has decided that "no one who has an entire livelihood from rent, interest or profits may become a member of the Communist Party." The name of the party was made "The Communist Party of America," opening it for a still broader field than the United States.

Membership was further restricted by the requirement of a probationary period of two months. The prospective member must be vouched for by two party members, attend classes or otherwise study the Communist program and literature in this interval, and then be passed upon favorably before acceptance as a party member. The party plans solely an active membership, placing the premium on activity rather than on numbers. Both these requirements are at variance with Socialist Party practice.

#### Tendency to Centralization

The tendency toward centralization was marked in the decision of the party to make the convention its supreme administrative body. In the old Socialist Party, the membership by referendum ratifies important convention actions. Only in unusual cases will measures adopted by Communist conventions be sent to the membership for referendum. Sentiment is against the referendum because it delays a decision. Conventions will be held annually in June, and a central executive committee will assume leadership at other times.

A significant development was the convention's determination to form its units of organization on industrial rather than political lines. For illustration, it was said that Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Camden, New Jersey, belong in the same industrial district, regardless of state lines, and should so be considered by the Communists.

All foreign speaking branches, it was further decided, must belong to the federation of that language.

Further constitution making is due for today. A manifesto and platform come up for consideration this morning.

#### Plans for Propaganda

Plans for propaganda were made by the convention yesterday in the adoption of an educational program, under which an educational board of four will be elected, as well as state and local educational committees. Schools of communism to be established will also carry on correspondence courses in communism, and train speakers and organizers.

The national educational bureau also plans to constitute a national lecture bureau. Branches of a young people's Communist league and children's schools will be organized wherever possible. A leading Communist remarked that the old Socialist Party had always had extensive plans for education at its conventions, but that these in large measure were not carried out, and that the test of the present plans would depend upon how far they were put into operation.

The Communist Labor convention late last night sent a delegation to the Communist convention as a step toward unity. This closed a day in which no other progress had been made toward uniting the Communist wings of the Socialist Party.

#### TRAFFIC INCREASE EXPECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—According to the Berlingske Tidende, the Danish Government is considering a proposal to construct a bridge across the Little Belt, which is the strait forming the western communication between the Baltic and the Cattegat and separating the island of Funen from Jutland, as the reunion of Schleswig with Denmark is expected to entail a great increase in traffic.

#### AUSTRIAN PAPER SUSPENDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—Die Zeit of Vienna, which was founded 15 years ago, has ceased to appear, having lost a majority of its readers since the revolution. The Democratic weekly, Der Morgen, is to become a daily paper in its place.

#### 39TH SEASON—BEGINNING

OCT. 10-11-1919-20

SEASON TICKET SALE NOW

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## WOMEN'S POSITION IN NATIONS' LEAGUE

### Conference in London Proposes to Submit to British Government List of Candidates for Appointment to Positions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Representatives of various women's organizations met in conference at Carlton Hall today to consider their representation in the League of Nations and the best methods of securing such representation. The covenant of the league provides that all positions connected with the league, including the secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women, and the women propose to submit to the government a list of suitable candidates for appointment upon various bodies or in capacities for which the government or secretariat are responsible.

Mrs. Rackham, president, in opening the conference, said that the object was to transform into effective action the words contained in the League of Nations covenant, which admits women, as well as men, to positions in the league. They desired to make the words in the covenant effective by selecting the women who were the most capable of service.

Resolutions urging upon the government the just demand for the representation of women in the assembly of delegates in the international court of justice and on all commissions and other bodies set up in connection with the league were submitted and passed. Miss Allen urged that women should be more fully represented upon the delegation to the forthcoming International Labor Congress at Washington.

A resolution to the effect that in making appointments to all bodies connected with the League of Nations the governments of the various countries should consult the most representative bodies of organized women of each nation, was carried.

## GENERAL SMUTS FORMS CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa (Thursday)—Gen. Jan Christian Smuts has accepted the Governor-General's invitation and has formed a government to succeed the Botha Ministry. In addition to the Premiership, General Smuts has undertaken the direction of native affairs and for the present will remain Minister for Defense, while his former colleagues retain the portfolios they held in the Botha government.

#### Project for Erection of Memorial

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa (Thursday)—The project for the erection of a memorial to Gen. Louis Botha is meeting with a large amount of support. It is proposed that there should be memorials in Capetown and Pretoria.

#### Service at Westminster Abbey

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—A memorial service for Gen. Louis Botha was held in Westminster Abbey at noon today. At this service the King, who is at present at Balmoral, was represented by Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood.

#### Nationalists Reach Durban

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
DURBAN, Natal (Wednesday)—General Hertzog and other South African Nationalists arrived in Durban from Batavia on board the IJsseldijk on their return from Paris where they went to lay their case before the Peace Conference.

## Put

### Colonial Cookies

## In the LUNCH BOX

School days are at hand once more and these wholesome sugar cookies are just the thing to add the finishing touch to the noon-day lunch box or to slip into the pockets of the little tots for their recess bite. You couldn't find anything more nourishing or more satisfying to the youngsters' or handier for yourself. Incidentally they'll save considerable drain on your sugar supply.

Fresh daily from the ovens of the Johnson Educator Food Co., packed thirty pieces to the pound in substantial cartons at, per lb., 29c., 2 lbs. 55c.

## Educator Butter Thins

This popular cracker is too well known to need any description and you may know that there are ninety or more pieces to the pound. However, it will be news to you and good news, too, that you can buy them until further notice at any of our stores at, Per Lb. 25c.

Our telephone order department and our mail order department bring our store to your door. We invite you to make the fullest use of them.

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**THE WINDOW**  
of the world

Through the window,  
Through the window  
Of the world,  
Over city, over sea,  
Down the river, flowing free  
Towards its meeting with the sea,  
I am looking  
Through the window  
Of the world.

#### A Long, Long Way to Tipperary!

1914-1919—Still on the wall in the Rue Royale, framed to preserve it from the weather, hangs one of the general mobilization orders which set France quivering from end to end on Aug. 2, 1914. On July 14, 1919, with the five years' war lying in between, that old notice with its immense significance waked ancient echoes—echoes of the tocsin bell of 1914 which pealed from all the bellfries of France. And then suddenly, vibrant and joyful, changed the bells of 1919, the bells of victory. But still the old notice hangs there in the Rue Royale and the passer-by looks up and thinks what a long, long way to Tipperary.

#### The Gob and the Talcum

Not long after the vessels of the American mine-laying fleet which were working in the North Sea put up at a certain port in the north of Scotland, there came a run on the ship's talcum powder, relates one of the American sailors who, very possibly, contributed to the sudden demand. It was, obviously, quite unusual. The husky young Americans who had been called from the farm and the city to make up the crews had up to this time evidenced no great yearning for cans of plain white talcum powder. The official having to do with the dispensing of the same grew curious and made an extended inquiry. He found: (1) that the young women of those parts were not accustomed to the use of talcum powder; (2) that certain of the youths from America noticed that they had asked them why; (3) that they had replied that while they would undoubtedly like it, the cost was so high that only the ladies used it; (4) that it had not taken the youths long to bring some from the ship; (5) that it had made a great hit; (6) that all the girls were soon using it; and (7) very nearly all the young men from the ships were fetching it. Thus was another mystery of the sea solved.

#### Finding Another Pompeii

During the war, archaeological excavations were continued at the Italian colony of Cyrenaica on the north African coast, and now comes the news that what has been found already promises the uncovering of another ancient city as important as Pompeii. Once upon a time the spot was a Greek colony, with the civilization of Greece transplanted to the soil of Africa. The work has been carried on during the war under the supervision of Prof. Lucio Mariani, director of the archaeological services of the Ministry of the Colonies, and the prediction is now made that the newly discovered city will eventually prove actually richer than Pompeii in the evidences of a past civilization. Here have been found already statues of the Graces, a Hermes, an Eros, an Alexander the Great, and most impressive of all, the Aphrodite of Cyrene, which is said by certain connoisseurs to be a fair rival in beauty to the Venus of Milo and the Venus of Cnidus. The discoveries have extended over a good many years. It may be added, however, as an illustration of the modified joys of archaeology, and the introduction of a new mystery into the history of art, that the Aphrodite of Cyrene lacks both head and arms. The world may wonder what she looked like as well as what she was supposed to be doing.

#### The Capital of Japan

Fifty years ago Tokyo became the imperial capital of Japan, and the anniversary has been celebrated with proper ceremonies. Traditionally, however, the capital changes with the ruler, for it was the ancient custom of each new sovereign to select a new capital. As a matter of fact he often "let well enough alone," and continued to use the capital of his immediate predecessors. A good many centuries ago the capital may have changed more often, but it had long stood at Nara until it was removed in 784 to Kyoto, where it continued till the next change, carried it to Yedo, and the name of the town became Tokyo. Actually the town before it entered Tokyo or Eastern Capital in November, 1868, and Kyoto, reluctant to surrender the memory of the former glory, still likes best to be called Bakyo or Western Capital. The change profited the city, and Tokyo, formerly Yedo, had much to celebrate. Originally a fishing village, founded in 1486, it grew in importance when it was made the military capital of the shogun in 1603. But the military capital of a shogun is a small

thing compared with the imperial capital of modern Japan, and when the anniversary was celebrated much was probably said about the growth during those 50 years from Yedo with 800,000 inhabitants to Tokyo, a world-famous city of 3,000,000 population.

#### "No Chow-Chow, No Work!"

In the aftermath of stories of the war comes the tale of a strike of which at the time the public heard nothing. The scene was a wood yard in Flanders where an imported company of Chinese laborers, marching in what on close inspection was recognizable as a Chinese laborer idea of a column of fours, arrived each morning, worked all day, and marched off again in their column of fours at night. But one morning the column of fours came along the road in no order whatever, flowed into the yard, and promptly refused to go to work. Something had disordered the routine of their camp; the Chinese laborers had had no breakfast, and although a British corporal had got them to the wood yard, they refused to go further with the day's proceedings. Orders, threats, or promises of future reward were useless. The yard became a babel of Chinese speech with a smattering of lately acquired English; the defiant words, "No chow-chow, no work!" were plain enough to serve as an ultimatum. Eventually they quieted down and sat on their haunches; but any effort to persuade them to toil stirred the hubbub afresh and made "No chow-chow, no work!" rise again like a chorus. The strike lasted two hours, and was ended by the arrival of a wagon load of bread. The loaves were cut into quarters, and a quarter given to each laborer. He ate it to the last crumb, and then, chow-chow having been provided, he went to work.

#### Human Alarm Clocks

Amusement has been caused by an order prohibiting the policemen of the seaside town of Ramsgate, England, from contracting to wake early risers by knocking at their door or tapping at their windows. The injunction has not met with the approval of old residents, for the practice, although hardly identified with the customary functions of the "guardian of the law," has continued long enough to become traditional and therefore much to be cherished, say they. The town council, however, has a good case, for there are places where the same useful service has been performed with complete satisfaction by one of less responsible and official a position than the police constable. In Lancashire, for example, the "knocker-ooop," armed with a bamboo pole, went round to his clients, consisting largely of mill-girls, and rapped at their windows, no matter what time of the morning, every morning in time for work, for the modest sum of "tuppence" per week.

#### Kitchener's Dog

Lord Kitchener's favorite dog, which he left in the hands of Admiral Grant before embarking on the cruiser Hampshire, is believed to have become a good Australian. Admiral Grant, who has been appointed first naval member of the Australian Naval Board, brought Kitchener's pet to the Commonwealth on board the battle cruiser Australia. Ordinarily the Commonwealth does not encourage the landing of cats and dogs from overseas, but Australia holds Kitchener in such dear memory that one may safely conjecture that exception will be made in this instance.

#### PORT OF PRESTON

Preston, "the gateway of Lancashire," is a singularly interesting and many-sided town, and may be viewed from quite a variety of aspects, historic, scholastic, literary, artistic, municipal, for example; but it is perhaps most widely known today as "the town of many industries." The rapid growth of the industrial importance of Preston is no doubt largely due to its successful port, which has continued to develop under the charge of Mr. John Blisborough, who for 26 years has held the position of dock superintendent and harbor master.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Blisborough said his knowledge of the docks went back prior to 1860. There was not more than one other man in Preston who remembered 22 sailing ships, which had been wind-bound, going out on one tide. It had not happened before or since. In 1895, the first year of shunting at the docks, they dealt with 240,000 tons, whereas in 1913 they turned over 676,000 tons. In 1893 they took nearly 6000 tons of china clay which was increased to over 55,000 tons in 1913. In the former year they had not a ton of stone, whereas prior to the war they dealt with 89,000 tons. Formerly they took less than 6000 tons of timber and deals and later 80,000 tons, and whereas they did no dismantling in 1893, they now dealt with 17,000 tons a year. The amount of coal dealt with was about 23,000 tons, but in 1908 the figure was 231,000 tons. General cargo used to be 15,000 tons as against 100,000 tons in 1914, and wood pulp had grown from 500 to the magnificent total of 160,000 tons. His view of the port was that it had a most excellent future, and he did not see anything to prevent Preston from becoming one of the great ports of the west coast of England.

#### LANDS OPENED TO PUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Upon recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, the President has signed a proclamation excluding certain areas from Caribou National Forest in southeastern Idaho and western Wyoming, and restoring the public lands within such areas to homestead entry in advance of settlement or other forms of disposition.

## THE SEARCH FOR THE PACIFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. "And what about Mackenzie's voyage?" demanded the British Foreign Office and the Colonial Office, when news came from America of the persistent claims to the Oregon country as far north as 54 degrees and 40 minutes. The question had been asked before, and the inquiries are today in the London public record office, written in "fair, round hand," and sometimes otherwise. For America had elected a President on the cry of "Fifty-four forty, or fight!" having been completely misled by a treaty made with the wily Tzar of Russia, and by its own congressmen.

For Mackenzie's voyage was a thing to be considered in making such claims, even though American people knew little about it.

In 1789, just four years after the British fur traders had first appeared at Nootka Sound, Alexander Mackenzie, an officer of the Northwest Fur Company, whose chain of forts then reached the eastern base of the Rockies, started to search for the Pacific Ocean. He went too far north, following a river afterward named for himself, until he saw whales blowing among floating ice cakes at the mouth of the river. He had reached the Arctic, via the Mackenzie River, but not the Pacific.

Again, in 1792, with no knowledge of mountains or plains or peoples—only the vague knowledge that "the Pacific was to the westward"—Mackenzie made plans for reaching that unknown ocean.

#### An Early Spring Start

Far up the Peace River, in October, 1792—in October it is winter in that north country—Mackenzie made his camp, taking his men up with him. He wanted an early start in the spring. May came, with milder days and the prospect of spring, and off started one of the most venturesome expeditions ever made. Nothing but a light bit of bark would be between these daring men and the rapids and torrents of unknown streams. One single canoe, 25 feet long, exclusive of the curves of stem and stern, 26 inches in the hold, and less than five feet in the beam—such was their ship of exploration. It was light enough to be carried by two men, on a good road, for three or four miles without resting. Yet it was capable of holding 3000 pounds. Ten men, with their trading goods with which to buy food and friendship, filled that dainty bark ship. And off they started.

Without the usual ceremony or show of the fur-trading brigades, with little of the singing or good cheer, they started that May morning up the Peace River, a narrow stream bordered by poplars, white spruces, soft birch, alder and maple, winding through a magnificent amphitheater. "Trees were breaking into blossom, and the velvet branches reflecting slanting rays of rising or setting sun added a beauty to the scene," noted the fur trader in his journal. At intervals the great meadows of the north could be seen on either side covered with vast herds of elk and buffalo.

#### A Navigable River

Then, on June 17, came the entry: "At length we enjoyed, after all our toil and anxiety, the inexpressible satisfaction of finding ourselves on the bank of a navigable river, on the west side of the first great range of mountains."

Difficulties continued with no lessening, but Mackenzie began to hear rumors of white men, and to see bits of metal—of iron, brass, copper—besides trinkets from the west, which had been traded by the tribes through which he now passed with those tribes below them on the river. The Indians told him it took but six nights to reach the broad water where were the tribes who bartered with the strangers. Again and again he found iron chisels, 2 inches broad and 18 inches long, to which the Indians fastened handles, thus using them as axes.

But the river ran straight south. Information from the Indians was meager and contradictory, chiefly by signs, of course, and uncertain interpreters. Mackenzie was puzzled. "The more I heard of the river, the more I was convinced it could not empty itself into the ocean to the north of what is now called the River of the West, so that, with all its windings, the distance must be very great."

#### Little First-Hand Aid

The River of the West again! Only the year before Gray had crossed the bar of the Columbia, and had named that river. But this was not even the River of the West.

But if this river emptied so far south into the ocean, Mackenzie, with his few supplies, his discontented men, and the possible hostility of the natives on his return, when he would have little chance of making presents, was even more anxious to reach the ocean and return. Therefore he left the Fraser River, and set out overland, directly across the mountains. At last, after unspeakable difficulties, over a snow-filled pass, through a storm of hail and rain, with no shelter but the leeward side of a large rock, and the wind blowing a tempest, after difficulties told so simply that one has to picture the scene to grasp its force—Mackenzie and his men arrived at the mouth of the Bella Coola River, just north of the present boundary.

When they reached the ocean the natives were threatening. All white men were of one tribe; some of the red men would avenge themselves for grievances, real or imaginary, upon these newcomers.

Hardly at the shore of the ocean, Mackenzie had to plan his return. "Our stock was, at this time, reduced to twenty-five pounds weight of pemmican, fifteen pounds of rice, and six pounds of flour, among ten half-starved men, in a leaky vessel, and on a barbarous coast." Back over those

terrible mountain passes, over the torments of the Fraser, the rough portage, and down the racing rapids of the Peace River, went the expedition. The Pacific Ocean had been discovered overland, and the journals of Mackenzie, later Sir Alexander Mackenzie, gave to Great Britain the indisputable right to that wild northern and western country. The cry of "Fifty-four forty or fight!" had to yield before that calm journal of undergone hardships.

## A NATIONAL POET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France.—What is a national poet? This question has been addressed to all contemporary writers by André Arnyvelde. Was Edmond Rostand a "national poet," and if so, who will replace him, and by what particular signs may one recognize the "national poet" amongst all those who are not "national"?

This inquiry is very amusing; the answers are published in the Lutetia Review. Poets, novelists, critics, editors, journalists, all express their various opinions in a manner which gives a savor to this kind of inquiry; and each one replies according to his or her particular taste or fancy, either seriously or in jest, in a few lines or in several pages. Conciseness, however, seems to be especially appreciated, and Lucien Descaves epitomizes this quality in his brief reply: "A national poet? Hugo."

It is difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion from all the various answers, but it is amusing to examine the different points of view of the correspondents of Lutetia.

Some are inclined to irony, being rather disrespectful by nature; others, like Mme. Rachilde, ask if a "national poet" is to be regarded as a sort of "shoe, able to fit every one." One person declared that a "national poet" is a poet who lives in the Place de la Nation, and still another one would like the "national poet" to be selected by universal suffrage. Some confound the term national with nationalist. To prove that it is only necessary for a poet to be truly a poet without any label, Henry Bataille prefers the reductio ad absurdum: "Béranger was a national poet. Verlaine and Baudelaire are not national poets." And Marcel Boulanger says: "If by these words you mean a poet worthy of France, I know one certainly." And he names Henri de Régnier.

Other writers reply without malice to the indiscreet Arnyvelde. The Comtesse de Noailles deems that "all great poets are national poets; they add to the glory of the French language and to the renown of their country the peculiarity of their genius, in whatever style they may excel." Victor Hugo and likewise Edmond Rostand, by the prodigious diffusion of their work and the ideas that it exhales, more especially represent what is meant by the term "national poet." On the other hand Eugene Montfort declares that in order to be a national poet it is not necessary to be a great one, and that if, in the nineteenth century, France had several of unequal value—Hugo, Béranger, and Coppée—it was "because a thousand circumstances quite foreign to poetry itself contributed to the creation of a national poet."

Mme. Gyp demands that the "national poet" shall be a poet, pure and simple; and Paul Souday notes that "the quality of national poet does not constitute a monopoly, and there is no unique and exclusive type." And this would seem to be the lesson drawn from the competition opened by André Arnyvelde. National poets, that is to say, poets having expressed most forcibly the characteristics of the Nation—Shakespeare, Corneille, Racine, Hugo, Lamartine, Dante—all these were national poets in their respect to their country, but it was only after the lifetime that they were recognized as such.

There are many varying opinions concerning the merits of Edmond Rostand; some declare that he never really touched the public, and that his glory was attributed to him by his fellow writers; on the other hand, others affirm that he never satisfied the élite because he was accessible to all.

It is Paul Fort who seems to be the winner in the race for the appellation of "national poet," as he is named 50 times. Mme. de Noailles has only three votes, and Claudel and Théodore Botrel only two. The author of "Madelon," the catchy marching song which has been sung and played all through the war, was named four times; it would have been a comical and ironical conclusion to the Lutetia competition if the title of "national poet" had been accorded to the anonymous author of a marching song, the chorus of which every one can sing, but the author of which none can name!

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which the table drink

## Instant Postum

affords its users, is the best advertisement of this distinctly American beverage, designed to make the meal pleasant and healthful.

"There's a Reason"

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 892)

#### Germany's Commercial Tactics

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: As has been frequently pointed out in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, Germany's vast commercial trade was built up by the subsidies and bounties given her manufacturers, merchants and shippers by the German Government. This method of trading, which was grossly unfair toward the other nations, enabled Germany to flood other countries with goods much below what her competitors could profitably vend them for, and ultimately placed her in the front rank of the commercial nations.

Can The Christian Science Monitor tell its readers if any legislation has been sought or proposed looking to the protection of the Nation in its pursuit of legitimate business by fair means? The German is loudly threatening to "come back into the commercial world, and so far as can be learned, is making strenuous efforts to make himself once more a factor in the world's trade; but, while perfectly willing that all who care to may trade with German firms, it is not right that we should be made thoroughly aware of the nature of the conditions under which we trade, and that the utmost care should be taken that our merchants and business men receive the protection they are entitled to from the peculiarly German methods under which the commerce of the whole world has been made to suffer?

One more point: Trade experts warn us that to avoid the boycott which all goods bearing the stamp of "Made in Germany" may have to face, German merchants are preparing to lease warehouses in Denmark, Holland and Switzerland, fill them with their goods, but have the articles stamped with "Made in Denmark," etc. Have our consuls been made aware of this, and have they been instructed to keep a sharp lookout for such movements?

(Signed) JAMES FERGUSON.  
Pasadena, California.

(No. 901)

#### Concrete Ship Launchings

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: Permit me to call your attention to a slight inaccuracy in an item on page 5 of your issue of Aug. 18, headed, "Concrete Vessel Launched," and which stated that it was the first concrete ship launched on the Atlantic seaboard.

The S.S. Atlantis was built at the Brunswick (Georgia) yard of the Liberty Shipbuilding Company, and launched last December. The concrete steamship Cape Fear, 3500 tons, was the first vessel built in the Wilmington yard, and was launched July 31.

Knowing that you aim to have absolute accuracy regarding all news items, I feel that you will be glad to receive this bit of information.

(Signed) HENRY C. WATERS.  
Wilmington, North Carolina, Aug. 23, 1919.

(No. 907)

#### The Study of Music

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: In the issue of Monday, Aug. 25, The Christian Science Monitor gives good advice to those about to embark on the study of music, but advice which is most difficult to follow. As to the would-be student, because his standards are necessarily unformed, his judgment, on the whole, is of little value. There are, nevertheless, certain suggestions which may be of assistance to one about to choose a teacher. For instance, take the art of singing, in which branch of music there are undoubtedly more bad teachers than in any other. If you want to learn to sing, go to teachers who can sing, not to teachers who could formerly sing, or say so. The latter generally means that they had a good voice and no knowledge, hence wasted the voice in a more or less short time. Do not go to a pianist, whether he has been a successful accompanist or not, and do not go to an orchestral conductor, no matter how well he knows the traditions, tempi and arts of all the operas in use; but go to a singer who can sing, who proves his knowledge in his work. If you must go to an instrumentalist, a singer not being available, go to a violinist or a violoncellist, some one who plays an instrument capable of a legato. Romini said a singer needs three things: First, voice; second, voice; third, voice.

## SUN JEWELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. While still in the shadow one gets a good deal of gray and just plain green, but when the sun shines on the back of a humming bird, combined with the vibration, that back is a mass of glittering emeralds. Then if it is he, and he turns and rises with uplifted head, you get that ruby at the throat, the size, glow, and depth of color makes you catch your breath. Of course you know that ruby is set in platinum, but did you know that it is really a platinum collar? You cannot see this in flight or poised, but when perching and stretching their necks or curved over a bottle eating you can see the collar. In other words those white feathers edging the ruby throat go clear around the neck.

It interests me greatly to think what creatures of the air they are. Other flying things light on the ground sometimes, but humming birds never. The nearest approach I have seen in these years was a few days ago during a running fight. They fought so low they were caught in the grass. It stopped the fight for a few seconds, then they regained the air and continued. They have two fighting methods. One is the running—two or more birds chase full speed ahead. The speed is bulletlike but I have never been able to see a bird overtaken. Sometimes their flight is in opposite directions, then when they meet the impact is frightful. The other aerial tourney is prettier than any fencing contest you ever saw, though it reminds one strongly of it. They do not so more than two feet away from each other and usually keep within a few inches. Their wings vibrate so rapidly you lose all sense of wings, you get only the blurred outline of the bird. The tail feathers are spread to the fullest extent, showing plainly in the female her six white-tipped ones. This duel lasts many seconds. You fairly hold your breath wondering how long they can keep it up. All this to the most exquisite rhythm. You feel poetry and music as you watch.

How many male birds came this year I do not know, but at least three I really can count above four, but counting humming birds is difficult. They resemble the Irishman's flea. Ephraim came back and the next one I named E. Paul and the next one was so little I just called him Silver. One morning E. Paul got in such a hurry that he began to eat before I could get the bottle into the holder, and a few mornings later Mother was filling their bottles and one sat on her finger and tried to eat from the big bottle. He couldn't reach the food so he went and sat on the holder, flying away just long enough for her to slip the bottle in. Sometimes late in the season, August or September, you will find feathers sticking to the tops of the bottles. They will be one-fourth of an inch long more or less, probably less, but to me even more appealing is the positive knowledge that Ephraim came back not only to this northeastern corner of Ohio but to the same house and to me, after his winter—where?

## COMPANY WILL GIVE EMPLOYEES' FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

MANISTEE, Michigan.—In order to show appreciation of faithful service, the outright gift of a deed of 40 acres of good agricultural land, free from incumbrance, will be made to each employee of the Louis Sands Lumber Company who remains until sawmill operations cease.

Twelve thousand acres of the company's finest land have been set aside for this purpose, and it is expected that at least 300 employees will be the beneficiaries.

It is estimated that the mills will be in operation for three years more. The men then will be permitted to pick other industries and dispose of their bequests, or take up farming on the gift land.

## Volunteer Police

Able Bodied Men willing to give their services in case of necessity for part of day or night for protection of persons and property in the City of Boston. Apply to me at Room B, Third Floor, Chamber of Commerce Building, Boston, daily except Sundays.

WILLIAM H. PIERCE.  
Supt. of Police (Retired).



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## BAR ASSOCIATION CONTINUES WORK

Real International and Industrial Problems Considered—Committee Reports Presented and Discussed—Coming Features

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Timely addresses on reconstruction problems by former Judge Elbert H. Gary, president of the United States Steel corporation, and on the present status of the Constitution of the United States, by R. L. Batts of Texas, were among the chief features of the American Bar Association meetings yesterday.

A large part of the day was devoted to hearing reports of committees, including two especially interesting reports, dealing with the military law and with the League of Nations. The association committee, on the other subject, was divided sharply, some of the five members affixing names to an exhaustive summary of the present and expressing approval of its terms, while another two added at the end of the document, "The undersigned members of the committee do not concur in the foregoing report." The league was approved by William H. Wadhams, Frederick N. Judson, and Edgar A. Snodgrass. The dissenters were Henry George Tucker and Charles Blood.

### Ansell Dissents

The report of the Committee on Military Law was not at all satisfactory to Samuel T. Ansell, former advocate-general of the United States Army, who has led the fight against alleged archaic and brutal methods in administering the military law. Mr. Ansell said that he regretted the report which, in his opinion, is an argument for the retention of the law of the present system.

The address of Judge Gary considered trade relations with the erstwhile enemy countries, which, he said, could be at once resumed; the advisability of accepting the League of Nations, which, he thought, would be a smaller step than the original treaty, and the relations of Capital and Labor, which, he thought, should be adjusted on a basis of improved working conditions.

Mr. Batts, who recently resigned as United States circuit judge, traced the development of the United States Constitution from its inception through the early years of the Republic, the Civil War, and the reconstruction period of the late sixties and seventies, down to the present time, showing development of nationalization and centralization, as well as a marked tendency toward direct democracy, he said, have had the effect of substituting for the original Constitution a new and, in part, at least, rewritten Constitution, flexible and responsive to democratic methods.

### Campaign Outlined

The National Association of Attorneys-General yesterday named its committee to direct the campaign it intends to wage against the high cost of living. Viscount Finlay of England, former Lord Chancellor; Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States; and Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland will deliver the principal addresses at the convention sessions in Washington Hall and at the annual dinner of the association, which will be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The speakers at the dinner will be Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, Edgar Snodgrass of Chicago, Hugh H. Brown, president of the association, and the incoming president of the association, who will be elected tomorrow. There will be a dinner for the time as that for the association members. Tomorrow the delegates will go to Plymouth, Massachusetts, on a ship excursion.

### Judicial Code Amended

Committee of American Bar Association's Committee Successful

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The third annual report of the American Bar Association's standing committee to recommend remedies and propose amendments relating to procedure, which was presented last night, asserts that the committee's efforts are directed toward the amendment of the judicial code of the United States; as follows:

The judgment shall be set aside, or a new trial granted, by any court of the United States, in any case, civil or criminal, on the ground of misdirection of the jury or the improper admission or rejection of evidence, or error as to any matter of pleading, procedure, unless, in the opinion of the court to which application is made, after an examination of the entire case, it shall affirmatively appear that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice." The act is not so positive, the committee report says, as the bill recommending by the association, but it is that it effects a substantial improvement in the judicial code. Similar reports are reported, have been made in 26 states and territories of the United States, as follows:

Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

The committee quotes former President Taft, in a message to Congress, as considering a change in the procedure, to reduce expense and facilitate the dispatch

of business, the greatest need in American institutions.

The committee also has witnessed the adoption of a reform whereby in many instances suits begun on the equity side of the court may be transferred to the law side, and vice versa, if the court judges such transfer advisable. The committee has recommended, and the association has approved, a bill limiting the right of appeal in habeas corpus cases. It has opposed successfully a bill which would have limited the right of judges to instruct juries. Progress is reported along several other lines.

### Peace Treaty Discussed

Committee on International Law Presents Its Report

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The report of the committee on international law of the American Bar Association, presented yesterday, is devoted to a summary of the main international incidents of the past year directly affecting the United States, particularly the victory in the war and the proceedings of the Peace Conference. The committee speaks thus of the covenant and of the treaty:

"The vast scope of the matter, the inconclusive state of the documents, the limits on publicity not wholly removed, and the request of the President make it improper for your committee to do more than summarize the situation without assuming to express a conclusion or advise action."

"They take the liberty, however, to express the ardent hope that the wisdom and patriotism of those who are officially charged with the consummation of this great business may be able to reconcile and to safeguard the interests of the world at large, in a stable, universal and enduring peace, with the security of this Nation's sovereignty and independence. That independence was declared and that sovereignty was established by our fathers in the year of our Lord 1776. They have now been maintained by six generations of our countrymen, during nearly a century and a half of time, in glory, in honor, and in power, unshaken and undiminished. May our generation, whose energy, courage, capacity and patriotic devotion this great combat has tried and approved, may our generation hand on its heritage to those who come after, still unabated, undiminished, constant and secure."

### Very Respectfully,

"THEODORE S. WOOLSEY,  
"CHARLES CHENEY HYDE,  
"FREDERIC R. COUDERT."

"Dr. James Brown Scott was prevented from participating in this report by absence in France in attendance at the Peace Conference."

### Acts Reported on Favorably

Committee Approves Uniformity in Sales and Conveyance Laws

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The committee on uniform state laws, of the American Bar Association, reported last night in favor of acts to make uniform the law of conditional sales and the law relating to fraudulent conveyances, both of which have been recommended by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

The committee also reported that a number of laws heretofore approved by the conference have been enacted into law in certain states. For example, Tennessee has adopted the Acknowledgment of Written Instruments Act; North Carolina the Bill of Lading Act; Arizona, Delaware, New Jersey and South Dakota the Conditional Sales Act; Maine, Washington and Wisconsin the Plag Act; New York the Foreign Wills Act; Delaware, New Jersey and Tennessee the Limited Partnership Act; Texas the Negotiable Instruments Act; Idaho, New Jersey and New York the Partnership Act; Idaho, Iowa, Oregon and Tennessee the Sales Act; Tennessee the Cold Storage Act; and Texas the Warehouse Receipts Act, recommended by the conference.

### Special Committees' Reports

Recommendations of Five Committees Presented to Association

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The special committee on legislative drafting yesterday presented to the American Bar Association a revised syllabus to aid in drafting bills. It recommended the preparation of a standard manual of legislation.

Progress reports were made by the committees on reports and digests, and on insurance law.

The report of the Council on Legal Education strongly opposed a project of the Committee on Revision providing for "The Council of the American Bar Association on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar," in so far as it deals with the section on Legal Education. Deans of law schools are mentioned as opposing the plan also, and the committee feels that law school officials will be estranged from the Bar Association if it is adopted.

### Courts of the Admiralty

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The American Bar Association's special committee on the courts of admiralty last night reported progress in certain work assigned to it. The committee is participating in a movement for revision by the Supreme Court of the United States of the General Admiralty Rules promulgated in 1844.

## CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES TRACED

Robert Lynn Batts, Before Bar Association, Discusses Written and Unwritten Amendments to Fundamental Law

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Constitution of the United States, as originally drawn, has been virtually superseded by a new constitution, largely unwritten; an adjustable, responsive instrument which has as its most striking tendencies a centralization of federal power at the expense of the states, and a strong movement in the development of direct democracy, according to Robert Lynn Batts of Austin, Texas, until recently United States Circuit Judge of the Fifth Circuit. Mr. Batts last evening addressed the fifth session of the American Bar Association, taking as his title "The New Constitution of the United States."

"The constitution of a country is the body of rules, principles and conventions in accordance with which the framework of the government is established, and laws are habitually and normally adopted and administered. The Constitution of the United States was primarily assumed to be the written instrument so-called, and that instrument is still not without importance as a part of the Constitution," said Mr. Batts.

"The United States was brought into being by the adoption of this written Constitution. Whether the power was directly conferred by the people or by the state government already established, this instrument gave all of the power with which the new government was primarily invested. As originally drawn, it provided the government frame work, specifically stated the powers to be exercised by the United States, and placed some limitation upon the states."

"That it was a makeshift and a compromise; that it ignored issues it could not settle; that its construction has engaged the continuous and acrimonious attention of statesmen and other law makers, lawyers and courts for nearly a century and a half, evidence its very human origin."

"But it is sufficient answer to all criticism that it has bound the states of America together and has rendered impossible, on a large part of the continent, the discordant and disastrous conditions which have existed for centuries in Europe; that it has given to these American states that degree of liberty and peace for which all mankind has a present privilege to hope."

### Gradual Changes

"That the Constitution now existing is different from that which was primarily adopted (without reference to the formal amendments) is a matter to be stated, not argued."

"The gradual destruction of the importance of the state, even as an administrative unit, was inevitable under the treaty of the Constitution. There were three delegations of power, by the progressive exercise of which the general government has absorbed many of the powers which it was the purpose primarily to leave in the states."

"1. The treaty-making power;  
"2. The power to regulate foreign and interstate commerce;  
"3. The power to tax."  
"The treaty-making power is conferred upon the President and Senate, but it is substantially under the control of Congress; the inference from the decisions of the Supreme Court, being that any matter which may be the subject of a treaty may be the subject of legislation. To illustrate: a majority of the House and of the Senate may, with the concurrence of the President, make the United States a member of the League of Nations. There are no defined limits to the treaty-making power, and its use to regulate alien land holdings within a state would illustrate its capacity for invasion of rights assumed to be in the states. Actual use of the power has been made in the protection of migratory birds."

"The extent of the power to regulate interstate commerce has not been defined, nor will it be. It can be made to affect all the relations of each of the people of each of the states with all of the people of all the other states. The power to regulate actual interstate commerce is and was intended to be great, but the fact that interstate and interstate commerce would become so intermingled as to constitute a single indivisible commerce could not be foreseen. Through this power, the entire commerce of the country has virtually come under the control of Congress. Immediately in sight is federal incorporation of railroads, federal regulation of their securities, and federal fixing of interstate and intrastate rates."

### Limitations Reviewed

"The limitations which were primarily upon the taxing power have been removed. The adoption of the Sixteenth Amendment places the wealth of the country so absolutely under the dominion of Congress as to render nugatory the provisions against confiscation and taking of property by the general government without compensation. The use of taxation to accomplish ends not primarily assumed to be within the domain of the United States, has progressed from taxation for revenue with incidental protection, by the action of Democrats, to protection without reference to revenue, by action of the Republicans, and finally to taxation for the accomplishment of any desired end for which no specific authority can be found, by the action of any party in power. When the Child Labor Law was, by one of the occasional manifestations of judicial reluctance, declared unconstitutional as not within the Interstate Commerce delegation of power, another act was

passed taxing products of child labor. If it accomplishes the ends intended, it will produce no revenue. But it is not seen how adherence to former opinions may be effected, and even general principles of law followed, without holding the new law constitutional."

"The abrogation of the states' rights has most usually been accomplished by the passage of acts of doubtful constitutionality, upheld by the courts because not undoubtedly unconstitutional. The Fourteenth Amendment, prohibiting the taking of property without due process of law, furnished direct opportunity to magnify the federal government by use of the courts. The amendment is used as a basis for numberless attacks on state laws, city ordinances and the actions of administrative boards."

### Prohibition Amendment

"The first direct conferring of police power upon the general government, to be exercised in territory subject to state laws, is the Eighteenth Amendment, prohibiting liquor for beverage purposes. It would be difficult to conceive a further departure from the original constitutional scheme. It evidences, however, the fact that the people of the states, including those formerly insistent upon states' rights, will not permit any cherished views of their ancestors to interfere with the use of what is conceived to be the best machinery for the accomplishment of an end determined upon as necessary or desirable. Prohibition, though an old policy in some of the states, had little vitality until the virile puritanism of the South found a confidant in the economic requirements of the southern states, when historical political thought and traditional personal habits were alike abandoned. On the other hand, the tardy effort by the protestants for personal liberty, and by representatives of the liquor interests, to preserve the spirit of the Constitution is an appeal from a section for the first time solicitous for the rights of the states."

"Next to the nationalization of the powers of the states, as governmental units, the development of direct democracy is the most notable feature of this new Constitution. The processes toward democracy are evidenced by:

"1. The removal of restrictions on white male suffrage.  
"2. The de facto abrogation of the powers of presidential electors.  
"3. The abolition of slavery.  
"4. The creation of a citizenship of the United States.  
"5. The Fifteenth Amendment.  
"6. The direct election of senators.  
"7. The removal of sex limitation on suffrage.  
"8. The education and organization of workmen."

"The Constitution left the matter of qualification of voters exclusively to the states and all United States elective officers were elected by voters whose qualifications were prescribed by state laws. Property and educational qualifications were not uncommon, and unrestricted male suffrage probably did not exist in any of the states."

"The first step toward further democracy was accomplished without an amendment when political parties began to nominate presidential candidates and thereby made the powers of the electoral college nominal. Liberalization of suffrage in most of the states was followed by the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery, and the fourteenth, which created a citizenship of the United States as distinguished from that of the state."

"The Fourteenth Amendment was

quickly followed by the fifteenth. The fourteenth, in so far as it dealt with suffrage, maintained the policy which had theretofore obtained of leaving to the states the determination of the qualifications of voters, but reduced representation in Congress in proportion as males of age were excluded from the ballot. The Fifteenth Amendment involved the first direct exercise of power over the framework of the state governments. It prescribed not alone qualifications for electors of federal elective officers, but directly created a new class of voters for the states and their subdivisions."

### Recent Advances

"Recent advances in democracy are the election of senators by a direct vote, and women's suffrage. The latter has not been formally adopted; but is part of the new Constitution. The women are in position to dictate the election of a President and the Congress. The recognition of woman's interest in public affairs, and of her ability to effectively represent this interest is the largest step towards democracy that has ever been taken."

"In determining the new Constitution, organizations not formerly connected with the government but materially influencing life and legislation of America cannot be ignored. All the more important political revolutions have resulted from unsatisfactory economic conditions. The industrial development after the Civil War created a slavery that the Thirteenth Amendment could not affect. The conditions under which the laborers were compelled to live were intolerable. That men in every class should have an opportunity to secure proper food and clothing for themselves and family, the time and ability to maintain them in health, the opportunity for reasonable recreation and improvement, the ability to provide for old age and sickness, is a proposition to which there should be no dissent. Personal freedom and political equality cannot compensate the lack of those necessities of life. The growth of education and intelligence in the partially submerged and of civic consciousness in those more fortunate has brought recognition of the injustice, the economic waste and the social danger in withholding these demands of the soul and body. Fundamental justice cannot exist with practical education. By state and federal legislation and other agencies the rights of Labor have been recognized and in large part secured. The initiative in many of these reforms has been in the Labor unions. It would not be reasonable to expect that organizations of great power, directed by men of ability representing the grievances of their class, should not some time abuse the power. On the whole the results have been good, but nevertheless, the unions have compelled consideration of a vitally important question."

"Whether it has become a part of the Constitution that legislation may be framed and compelled by organizations other than Congress, is yet to be determined. In view of the character of that which is called the Government in Russia, and of dangerous activities in all European countries, the question is neither impertinent or unimportant. The one definite instance in which the power of national legislation was exercised by certain of the Labor organizations, is not sufficient to establish that the procedure has become a part of the governmental plan and to be regarded as a part of our Constitution. A second effort, incited by this success of the railroad trainmen in raising their wage in privately owned corporations by the dictation of the Adamson Bill, seems to recall to the lawmakers that

the legislative power is vested in Congress."

"That the legitimate requirements of Labor shall be accomplished or the burden of an inability to meet them equitably distributed among all classes, is an end to which wise men will work. The economic policy, however, of the country is not for any one class to determine; it must be the solicited business of every class. That any part of the government be turned over to any agency that does not represent all the people, involves the destruction of liberty and democracy and the substitution of the schemes of Lenin and Trotsky."

"While the growth in education and practical intelligence has been gratifying, it is not true that intelligence and education are universal. While the development of proper pride and self-reliance has been notable, it is not true that there is an absence of class feeling and jealousy. There are, too, Socialists, Communists and anarchists. But the great body of the American people are intelligently content with, or only intelligently discontent with, both the general government and the general economic plan."

"What is called the capitalistic system is the basis of both. The fundamental idea is individual property rights. There has even been a change of mental attitude toward the very rich. Neither vast individual wealth, nor vast aggregation of wealth constitutes a menace. Both are easily within the corrective and regulative powers of the governments."

"The Labor unions and like organizations are neither to be despised nor feared. They should be kept usefully at work. They furnish effective agencies for properly influencing and expressing public opinion. All the political forces of America are sensitively responsive to this force. The organizations may be regarded as efficient agents of democracy, enabling an enlargement of the direct power exercised by the people in the conduct of government, and increasing the benefits and the dangers of democracy."

"But with most of the people of America interested in the proper utilization and the proper reward of Labor, and in the development and conservation and utilization of wealth, there can be no toleration of any system which will enable any one class of working men to dictate the cost and thus fix the price of transportation, or of any service or commodity upon which the entire economic life of the Nation depends."

"The new Constitution is almost without safeguards. The people are not afraid of themselves. They apparently feel that they have the intelligence not to destroy the good in their institutions; that they may take liberties with the written part of their Constitution; that they may leave their Constitution adjustable, flexible, responsive to what seems to be a present need, though the new policy may conflict with principles heretofore regarded as fixed. Possibly they are unduly confident of their power to indulge without danger in a character of lawlessness."

"It is difficult to put into concise definite words a thing so essentially adjustable and mutable, but the new Constitution connotes:

"1. A nation of white people, with other elements only partially assimilated.

"2. A social system based upon a

white civilization which discriminated against all other races."

"3. A capitalistic economic system, with Capital controlled by state legislature, Congress and Labor unions."

"4. A direct democracy, representative, in form, in which the male slightly predominates, and in which all races and colors are formally but not effectively recognized."

"5. A system of parties—those effectively participating in the government products of history and heredity—representing from time to time varying principles and policies and of constituent members of every shade of political thought."

"6. A framework of government providing for: (a) An executive, who governs the country in times of war, and in time of peace, exercising limited defined powers; (b) a legislative department with powers practically unlimited, but largely directly controlled by the people; (c) a judicial department which acts as a conservative force, protects vested rights from confiscatory state action and prevents disorderly and precipitate changes in the Constitution; (d) boards and commissions exercising legislative, judicial, and executive functions."

"7. A division of the territory of the Nation into states which exercise not unimportant governmental functions, including: (a) Such policy jurisdiction as has not been taken over by the general government; (b) adjudication of cases between citizens of the state when no federal question is involved; (c) the determination of general property rights subject to the Fourteenth Amendment."

"8. The further subdivision of the territory for minor administrative purposes."

"I have not undertaken to discuss the merits of the new Constitution. I neither condemn nor commend it. It is so, and being so, it is inevitably so. Its strength is in the masses of intelligent people who do not care to risk their property by radical and experimental changes. Its weakness is the weakness of all democracies—the strength of the mob. Power has been taken from 48 state legislatures and given to Congress. This concentration of power has created a dangerous weakness, making easy the exercise of the mob's violence."

"That a nation, growing and developing as rapidly as the United States, should have broken the restrictive bonds of words was inevitable; to realize that just as important changes are imminent does not require the prevision of a seer."

"In the great crisis for civilization, the Constitution has not so far failed; it is being subjected to the supreme test in a determination of whether prejudice, partisanship and selfishness are to prevent the Nation's duty to its own people and all mankind."

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## RESTORED TRADE POLICIES URGED

Judge Gary, Before American Bar Association, Advises Early Resumption of Commercial Relations With Enemy Nations

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—In an address dealing primarily with reconstruction problems, delivered yesterday afternoon at the fourth session of the American Bar Association, former Judge Elbert H. Gary, president of the United States Steel Corporation, declared that the United States should enter at once into commercial relations with Germany and Austria, and urged suitable working conditions as an antidote for bolshevism. He declared that the League of Nations, if effective, will be of great value. Under the league, he said, a large navy would probably not be required for the United States, though the navy should be large enough to protect commerce in every part of the world.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Press Illustrating Service, New York.

Judge Elbert H. Gary

"It is not astonishing that, in consequence of the events of the last five years, world affairs have become dislocated, disoriented, or disarranged," said Mr. Gary. "There is demand for reconstruction and readjustment. These words are not synonymous but are akin, and are usually grouped in imagination. There is universal inquiry as to what can be done toward ascertaining and establishing an equilibrium which shall be generally acceptable and prove to be permanent. The questions involved are national and international, domestic and foreign. They are moral, social, political, and economic. Practically speaking, the last is of first consideration, for it is the basis of the rest. Life, health, and comfort. Until one is first provided with food, clothing, and shelter, other matters receive scant attention."

### Unshaken Products Needed

"From an economic standpoint, considering of paramount significance the question of benefit to ourselves, we must resume business relations with Germany and Austria at once. They are capable of producing many articles of commerce which we need and desire, and which are not produced elsewhere in like quality, much as it may be regretted, like grades of leather and leather goods, woolen goods, and cutlery of various kinds, drugs, chemicals, and toilet articles, and other things too numerous to mention. We have not been able to obtain these during the war as we did previously."

### Adoption of American Dollar

"The early adoption of the American dollar as a basis or standard of currency and values is worthy of universal consideration. Much could be said in favor of the suggestion."

"Of great consequence to all countries is the opportunity to import and export supplies of all kinds in exchange for other commodities or money, unrestricted as to location or discriminatory legal provisions, established rules of business or practice of any kind, so that all shall be on the same basis of privilege. Disputes relating to the open sea, or demand over or control of the sea, are frequently being confusing. Interpretation of language has been unnecessarily literal and misleading. A fleet of ships, largest in capacity and speed in movement, may exercise a dominant influence in international affairs, but every nation may provide itself with the best, limited only by financial ability or policy, and the success which follows thereafter can be no reasonable objection to the expenditure. The underlying principle is that all the navigable waters and all the ports of entry and departure connected with these waters, should in times of peace, be open and to every one on equal terms and conditions; and that there should be continued in force laws to insure these advantages."

"Hereafter every nation and every individual must have full opportunity to prosper according to merit. This is the demand and this they cannot ignore. In this statement of principles, there is not intended to be included anything relating to domestic protection, production, or safety. It is doubtful that in practice and method the same and reports heretofore have been as open and free as commonly supposed; but we have entered a new era. We are reconstructing, reorganizing, and rebuilding, and start right. There must be equal thinking and action. There must be equal protection to all, concerned upon none, no waivers of fundamental and fundamental claims in any form. When the League of Nations is in full force and effect, its

provisions must be ample and must be scrupulously observed by all who are parties to it.

### Honest Competition

"Fair, honest, friendly, and persistent competition between nations is desirable and necessary to the highest progress and prosperity, but meanly, trickery, overbearing and destructive competition is unwholesome, unhealthy and disadvantageous to all who are affected. In practice the peace treaties and League of Nations as finally established should be accepted by every one. As remarked by the President, its full value depends upon the disposition and effort of the people in this regard. If, in good faith, individuals do their respective parts, the league will be an instrument for the preservation of peace and tranquility. In economic matters there should be demonstrated a desire to live and to let live, to assist

have been or will be returned to the owners for the real reason, if not admitted, that the undertakings were too big and complicated for new and inexperienced chiefs to manage. What the results of this experiment will be as to the future values of the properties no one can, with accuracy, predict. It cannot be entirely satisfactory to the owners or, for some years at least, to the general public. "There are reasons why governmental management will not be successful. To reach the highest efficiency in the development and operation of any enterprise there must be personal, pecuniary incentive to succeed. There must be individual attention, thought and decision which ponders over the difficult and complicated problems by day and night and then solves them with a view of securing personal benefits for self or principles represented."

### Should Be Met and Solved

"Proceeding on the assumption that large capital is desirable and necessary for the safety and legitimate progress of the Nation, and yet that it must be controlled against possible harm, we are confronted with what has appeared to many to be a difficult problem. It should be met and solved now if we are going to conserve our vitality and strength; if we are not to weaken or neutralize it at this juncture in world affairs when we are called upon to pay enormous debts, to finance our own necessities and to assist our neighbors across the seas, to maintain a state of preparedness against possible, though not probable, future wanton attacks, and to aid in maintaining the peace of the world to the extent of using force, if and when necessary, all of which will require billions of money. Can we hold our position, and are we to be included in clear-thinking, wisely concluding peoples? Shall we profit by the experience of the past and by the example of others?"

"Is there any solution of these problems? I am talking to men who are more competent than I to answer. Still, the general proposition is ventured that whenever it is practicable and effective, resort should be made to the prevention of threatened or possible harm, without destroying the property or business in question, and which can, if preserved, be of substantial benefit to the community and to the Nation. This principle has sometimes been invoked by the courts so far as it was believed the provisions of the law permitted. Why not have the law so framed and administered as to allow the courts to cover the whole subject by injunction, rather than by the destruction of property or business? If Capital is proceeding or threatens to proceed improperly, it can be restrained by injunction and the order enforced in the regular way. A court of equity should have, if necessary, on the powers of preventive remedy, unlimited by statutory provisions. If there is to be punishment inflicted it should be upon the individuals who are reprehensible, and not upon the owners, as stockholders or otherwise, of the properties involved, who are in no respect responsible for misconduct."

### Recommendations Made

Committee on Commerce, Trade, and Commercial Law Reports

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The American Bar Association's committee on commerce, trade and commercial law yesterday made the following recommendations:

1. That the American Bar Association renew its adherence to the National Bankruptcy Act and that it is opposed to the repeal thereof and to needless amendments thereof;
2. That it indorse Mott House Bill No. 402, first session Sixty-Sixth Congress, to supplement section 25 of the National Bankruptcy Act by adding subdivision (e) thereto;
3. That the committee be given additional time for the preparation of a tentative code covering the law of common carriers of freight in interstate and foreign commerce;
4. That the committee continue to report on the working of and the practical administration of right and justice by the various federal administrative bodies;
5. That if the Federal Trade Commission does not abandon its practice of the use of general averments in complaints filed by it that the committee report a tentative bill for discussion at the next meeting of the association requiring the Federal Trade Commission to be more specific in the averments in complaints filed by it;
6. That the committee prepare a tentative draft of a bill vesting in the Federal Trade Commission, or some other administrative body, power to predetermine whether a proposed or existing business agreement or arrangement in interstate and foreign commerce is due and reasonable and if so found should not be within the prohibition of the Sherman and other anti-trust laws and that the public and all persons interested may intervene and be heard in proceedings pertaining thereto and with a provision for court review and that such administrative body retain jurisdiction over the subject matter so as to modify or set aside its former orders by reason of changed conditions and submit same at the next annual meeting of the association; and
7. That it indorse the following bills introduced at the first session of the Sixty-Sixth Congress which propose to suppress commercial bribery, and that one of them be passed: Cummins' Senate Bill No. 1024, Fletcher Senate Bill No. 54, and Sims' House Bill No. 263.
8. That Article XIII of the by-laws be amended so as to require any committee recommending the passage of a bill pending in a legislative body shall embody a copy of such bill in its report or attach same thereto as an exhibit.

## BAR COMMITTEE FAVORS THE LEAGUE

Ratification of Treaty Without Delay Is Recommended—Amendments to Covenant Can Be Made After Its Adoption

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The special committee of the American Bar Association on the League of Nations yesterday reported, by a vote of three to two, in favor of the adoption of the peace treaty and the covenant. It was agreed by the majority that the treaty needs amendments, but that these should be made after the ratification, and that no change is of sufficient importance to warrant delay in accepting the covenant, or its presentation a second time to the conference at Paris.

The conclusions of the report, as accepted by the majority—William H. Wadhams, Frederick N. Judson and Edgar A. Bancroft—and rejected by the two dissenters, Henry St. George Tucker and Charles Blood Smith, are in summary as follows:

"Your committee is of the opinion that the treaty, including the proposals for a League of Nations, should be ratified without amendment."

"If amendments are proposed by the United States, other governments would undoubtedly propose amendments and it is unlikely that a second conference could produce a more satisfactory treaty."

"In the opinion of your committee the treaty should be unqualifiedly ratified, for the reasons that none of the changes suggested are of such importance as to warrant the rejection of the treaty or the delay and risk involved in its resubmission to the conference. The covenant, however, should be clarified by amendment; but instead of attempting to amend it at the present Peace Conference it should be amended, after ratification, in the manner provided by Article 26 of the covenant."

"After unqualified ratification of the treaty, notice should be served upon the members of the league of proposed amendments to the covenant making it clear."

"1. That the obligations referred to in the proviso with respect to withdrawal upon two years' notice are obligations which have been established prior to the expiration of the two years' notice by an award of arbitration, a decision of the permanent court of international justice, a unanimous decision of the council or an equivalent decision by the assembly; and

"2. That questions concerning immigration and the tariff, where such questions do not arise out of international engagements, are purely domestic questions concerning which the league has no jurisdiction; and

"3. That it is recognized that the Monroe Doctrine prohibits any acquisition by any non-American power, by purchase or in other manner, of any territory, possession or control, in the Western Hemisphere."

### Socialism Denounced

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Socialism was classified as treason, and the movement for the recall of judges as a form of socialism, in a report submitted yesterday by the American Bar Association's Committee to Oppose Judicial Recall. The committee takes credit to itself for stopping the movement to recall judges, and says that there was no general opposition to it until the public was informed that the recall was "the first of the many subversive measures advocated by socialism." In fighting recall, the committee says it was fighting socialism, which is also fought, it says, in opposing restrictions on the power of the courts to declare laws unconstitutional and in defending private property.

The committee expresses apprehension that socialism may gain strength at this time, and continues with a denunciation of Socialist workers, and of the Non-Partisan League program. The Bolsheviks, it says, have put socialism into practice in Russia.

### Military Law Report Opposed

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The report of the American Bar Association's committee on military law is strongly opposed by Samuel T. Ansell, former judge advocate-general of the United States Army and leader of the campaign for reform in the military law. Mr. Ansell, who came to Boston to attend the association's meetings, says that the case has been completely presented for the present court-martial system, but that the views of those who would reform it have not been made known to the public. The War Department, he said, has sent out propaganda, paid for by the public funds, to support the present system. When the Bar Association committee appeared in Washington last spring, he said, the War Department made it easy for staunch defenders of the court-martial system to testify, but difficult for those who opposed it.

## COURTS-MARTIAL MANUAL UPHELD

Majority of Military Law Committee of American Bar Association Favors Continuance With Some Modifications

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Recommending that some changes be made in the Manual of Courts-Martial, the majority report of the committee on military law of the American Bar Association, made to that organization at yesterday's session of the annual meeting in Boston, says that "we are satisfied that the errors which were committed during the recent war and the excessive penalties which were no doubt often imposed, were largely due to the inexperience of those in control."

"We by no means share in the prevalent opinion," says the report, "that the present Articles of War and the practice and procedure which is provided for and advised in the Manual of Courts-Martial is medieval, or cruel, or arbitrary, but rather are of the opinion that if the letter and the spirit of these articles and of this manual were lived up to and thoroughly appreciated, there would be little ground of complaint."

The majority report is signed by Andrew C. Bruce, Martin Conboy, and Col. John Hinkley, while the minority report, which dissents from the majority report in several important features, is signed by S. S. Gregory, the chairman of the committee, and William P. Bynum.

### Extreme Penalty for Women

"We cannot concur in the suggestion of Mr. Gregory," says the majority report, that there should be a provision prohibiting the imposition of the death penalty in the case of female spies. It would certainly be inadvisable unless such a provision were in the codes of all the nations with whom we would be likely to be thus handicapped."

The majority members oppose the proposal of having privates sit on the courts-martial of privates for strictly military offenses. Especially, the report says, would it be harmful to discipline to have privates sit in the trial of officers as is possible under the provisions of the new bill prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell.

"We are thoroughly in accord," continues the report, "with the idea that there should be with each division, brigade, and perhaps regiment, a thoroughly trained military lawyer, with the rank, perhaps of a lieutenant-colonel, who should serve either as a presiding judge or as an adviser at all courts-martial and rule conclusively or advise as far as the court-martial is concerned, but of course subject to appeal, on all questions of law and of evidence."

### Favors Soldiers' Counsel

The report agrees with the proposal to confine the functions of the trial judge advocate entirely to those of

a prosecuting lawyer, favors a soldiers' counsel in every regiment or brigade who should at least have the rank of major, urges that more care be taken in securing competent counsel for the accused and more speed in bringing prisoners to a trial.

"We are of the opinion," says the report, "that no case should be sent back to a court-martial for a review or revision either of the sentence or of the verdict after a finding of not guilty has once been made by the members of the court." More complete records of the proceedings of special courts-martial are advised, as well as more instruction in the duties of the soldier and the Articles of War for the private.

More time and attention should be given in the training of the officers "in the spirit and limitations of the military code as well as in its provisions," the report says. The majority members concur with a recommendation of Mr. Gregory, the chairman, giving to the President of the United States full power of reviewing, vacating, or modifying sentences.

The minority report recommends "that the punishment of death shall not be inflicted on a woman found guilty as a spy or of other military offense. It proposes the abolishment of special courts, appointment of president judge advocates by the President, with the general powers of a judge of the District Court of the United States, trial judge advocates for the prosecution and defense, return of findings in open court, public proceedings, and right of appeal to some board of review."

### National Uniformity of Law Urged

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—In its report, the American Bar Association committee on uniform judicial procedure yesterday urged strongly that every member of the association use his influence to assure a prompt and favorable report from the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate of Senate Bill 1214, "to authorize the Supreme Court to prescribe forms and rules, and generally to regulate pleading, procedure, and practice on the common-law side of the federal courts." The aim of the bill is uniformity, including modernization of federal procedure and improvement of state court procedure through adoption of the federal system. "It is the only way in which nation-wide uniformity is possible and yet not compulsory," the committee asserts.

### Report Is Not Adopted

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Through the opposition of Frederick P. Fish, a Boston lawyer, the American Bar Association yesterday did not adopt the report of its committee on patent, trade-mark and copyright law, but referred it back to the committee. Mr. Fish contended that acceptance of the report would commit the association to opposition to the single Court of Patent Appeals, for which it has long conducted a campaign. At present, he said, there are nine courts to which patent matters may be appealed, and theoretically no final determination of the patent's validity.

## STATE LEGISLATIVE TREND SUMMARIZED

Bar Association Committee Report Comments on Tendencies to Advance Beyond Formerly Recognized Limitations

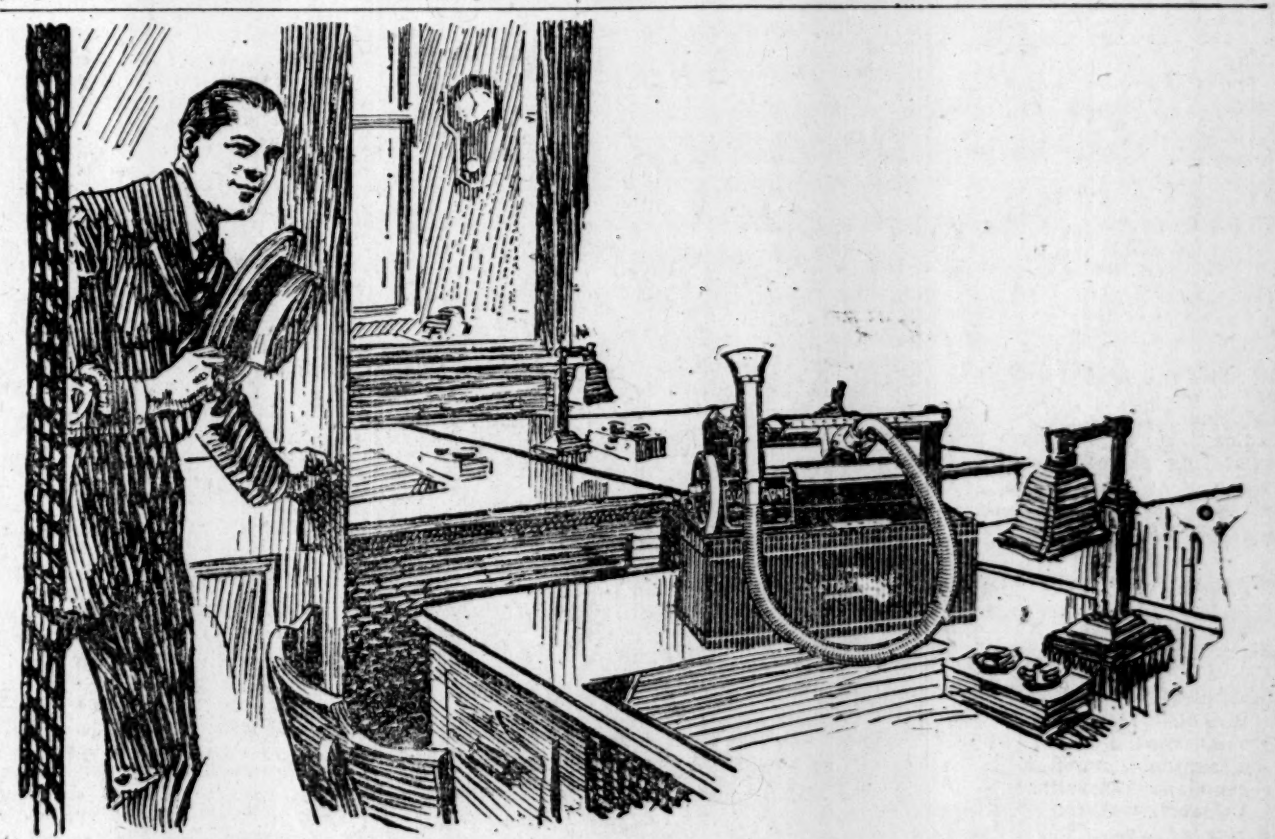
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The American Bar Association committee on noteworthy changes in statute law, presented last night a summary of legislation recently enacted in the United States, as well as certain conclusions which it drew therefrom. The committee finds "a willingness on the part of legislators to advance far beyond the judicially established constitutional limitations on legislative interference with personal and property rights," as illustrated by statutes which, under criminal penalty, require wages to be paid to employees in private employment at regular intervals, within stated periods after they quit or are discharged, and at the first regular pay day succeeding the date on which they strike."

The committee thinks that this tendency may be looked upon as the product of legislative recklessness derived from the freedom from constitutional restriction assumed under war power, or as a natural result of the war, which subordinated private rights to the public welfare.

These regulatory acts, it is felt, will some day necessitate a choice between positive regulation by a government organization, and "negative" prohibitions against that conduct of the individual which is demonstrably detrimental to the public welfare. Just before the war, it is pointed out, the tendency was toward positive regulation, which, it is expected, will increase during the next few years. "The program of regulation, once entered upon, tends to expand in the interest of more effective control, until the Legislature gives up in despair and turns the whole job over to some administrative agency with almost unlimited power to investigate and make rules and regulations," the report says.

State experience in regulation, plus control over business during the war, has led to the North Dakota program, in the view of the committee, which comments thus on the North Dakota plan for state ownership and operation of banks, mills, elevators, and insurance: "In so far as these tentative experiments succeed, and in so far as essential industries not already owned by the State are reputed to practice profiteering, discrimination, and other abuses, the movement may be expected to expand." The committee, however, is not optimistic as to the success of state-operated industry.

Rights reserved to the states are threatened, the committee believes, by the tendency of Congress to adopt "regulatory" and "prohibitory" tax measures, such as those provided for in the Child Labor Law, and the tax on narcotics.



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## FORM IN FRENCH COLONIAL POLICY

Scheme for Colonial Expansion Said to Be Chiefly an Extreme Intensification of the Development of Algeria

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Some of the more intimate details of the scheme for the French colonial policy, which is said to be an extreme intensification of the development of Algeria, have already been explained, and are particularly interesting. If the ideas are so ardently cherished by such a man as Jean Méla, are not officially proposed by Henri Simon from the French Colonial Office, there is reason to believe that they are at the foundation of the government view of the largely expanded colonial France of colonization on a new system of thoroughness and assimilation such as the world has not known. The Colonial Office itself is brushing itself up and setting about a reorganization which is in accord with the new spirit of determination.

Henri Simon himself is a man of energy, ideas, and imagination, and he seems to come to the certain conclusion that information about the colonies must be popularized more, and that the department must be better equipped for this and other purposes. A clean sweep is to be made of the old chambers and sections of the ministry of the colonies in the Palais Royal. The whole existing system here is to be abandoned, and in place of a colonial department that has got rid of if Algeria had been as important as it is now, there is to be established a series of colonial offices on something like the system adopted by the British Government in London.

**Departments Planned**

In the future, at every exhibition or fair held in any place, there will be French colonial commissioners ready to give all information to those who desire it and whose assistance may be useful, looking out for every new idea or means of bringing the colonies into intimate association with business firms at home and abroad who deal with goods similar to those produced in the colonies.

While all this is being done, a very unusual effort is to be made to give the people of France many more photographs and pamphlets, and which it is of vital importance that they should thoroughly understand about the French colonies. The Frenchman, has heard that there are such things, and some of them more adventurous have been on a voyage to Algeria, and mainly France knows next to nothing about these possessions, and the governmental people would be more anxious about the country's economic future than they do at present if they were without it. Cinema shows illustrating the value and the value of the colonies are to be given all over the country, and this propaganda work is to be taught what a wealth of raw materials is to be found in the French colonies. Then, central offices for the sale of French products to the colonies and of colonial products to consumers in France are also to be opened. It is remarked that at present the want of wealth in the shape of unexplored raw materials to be found in the French colonies is not generally appreciated, and in France perhaps less than anywhere.

**"Human" Policy**

It is being urged by the enthusiasts like Jean Méla that the time has come when England, France, or Germany can pretend to any sort of help on the old European continent; nations will have to be developed along their historic affinities and traditions. France is no longer to have a "personal" world policy in the time of her kings and queens; she wishes to be always nations, that is to say, always friendly toward everybody on earth, and she only a "human" policy. To Jean Méla, the only one possible in the future in regard to the world, what "national" policy will be asked. The answer is that the national policy is the African policy, and in this again France is a privileged nation. The declarations of fidelity toward her made by the colonies of Algeria during the war have made fairly well known; it is emphasized that what these Algerians declared, their co-religionaries in Tunisia and Morocco also pronounced with a common voice, and also their chiefs and marabouts of the desert and western Africa. It is then, as it is urged, that France is to have a Mediterranean expansion, and with humanity itself, and there is nothing in opposition to a general African policy, for the sake of which it is necessary to develop and more upon Algeria. It is that through Algeria, and with assistance, France will extend her power and further into the black continent.

It seems that the great idea of the new world, beyond the seas, is to be made somewhat sure, and perhaps of French rights in the matter, but of the French conviction that there are these rights and that France can certainly do so completely and so thoroughly. She must truly,

and with all the nobility of her spirit, respect the religion, the customs, and the manners of all those who live there. She must acquaint herself with it unceasingly, and respect it by knowledge of all its history and traditions; she must have there a country that will be a model of her own by its culture, etc., a country that by its example will attract all other African countries. On the other hand, it is pointed out that no nation can claim Algeria for itself, for it has not been torn from a nation as was Alsace-Lorraine in 1871, and, unlike Poland, for example, it has not had any historic motive for desiring to be constituted into an independent state. It has never been nationally constituted, has never had a language of its own or its special characteristics. It has always been a land of various conquests, sub-

clear to the whole world that such a solution of the question is one of evil omen for us, one which we have not deserved, that the want of an outlet to the open sea will kill our industries and our agriculture, will create impossible conditions for our working classes, and make us tributary to other peoples; that the fate of the other peoples of Russia should not be decided without the Constituent Assembly, and that not a yard of our territory must be taken from us.

"Before this mortal danger threatening our State all party quarrels must cease. With regard to this question, Russia must unite and be firm as a rock, because it has the same importance for all classes, for the bourgeoisie as well as for the workmen, for the peasants as well as for the intellectuals."



British Sea Services Medal

Medal distributed at recent river pageant on the Thames among those who took part in the sea services commemoration

mitting to all religions and all civilizations. Its conquest by France is the result of its "historic determinism." So say the new colonial enthusiasts.

### Double Origin of Berbers

There is an examination then into the vicissitudes, through the centuries, of life in Algeria, with the lessons that are to be drawn by France from a contemplation of them. The first inhabitants of this country were the Berbers, and as to their origin here, Mr. Lagueau writes that it is logical enough to believe that among these Berbers there were some who, like the Israelites, were descendants of numerous prisoners that the Pharaohs made in Asia, and whom they employed in their own country to build towns and pyramids. Ancient historians state that these prisoners, exhausted with work and misery, revolted at different periods, a great number of them escaped, some made their way toward the East, like the Israelites, and some toward the West, where they established themselves. Then other Berbers, dark-skinned like the first, would come from Asia Minor, either by sea or through Egypt. Others again, the blondes, must have come from Europe, by way of the Straits of Gibraltar or the Sicilian Sea.

This double origin of the Berbers seems to be proved, not only by the physical characteristics which distinguish them, but also by the monuments of their ancestors which they have left behind them. Barbary then occupied Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco. Nearly 1000 years ago the Phoenicians—seamen and merchants, pioneers on the western coasts of the Mediterranean—set foot on these shores, made businesses and founded towns, of which the most celebrated was Carthage, which had an undeniable strength and importance with its 700,000 inhabitants, its fleet, its army, its extensive trade, and its great wealth. And then there follows the argument to show that Algeria comes to its own proper hands at last in France, after having had for masters the Berbers, Phoenicians, Romans, Vandals, Byzantines, Arabs, and Turks. During all this period it had seemed not a country of itself, but a land of passage, delivered up to the exploitations of the most audacious, a land which only knew the yoke of force, and which by the injustices and devastations to which it had had to submit, the burning of its towns, the destruction of its harvests, the massacre of its inhabitants, could not legitimately be claimed by any dominating people.

### SOCIALISTS OPPOSE RUSSIA'S PARTITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMSK, Siberia—In a leader on the attitude of the Allies toward Russia, the Ikrutsk Socialist paper, *Nashe Delo*, writes: "The chauvinist imperialists of Germany have long wished to reduce Russia to the confines of former Muscovy and to bar our way to the sea. But Russia cannot exist without an outlet to the civilized countries of Europe."

"This is why the shameful and criminal peace of Brest-Litovsk has filled us all with profound chagrin. Fortunately, German imperialism has been crushed, and we can say with pride that it is we who have made the greatest sacrifice to gain this victory. Our strength gave way; in the almost superhuman conflict we became completely prostrated; but the thought that by this victory the odious treaty of Brest would be annihilated forever, and that the territories of which we have been dispossessed would again form part of a great and indivisible Russia, consoled us."

"Now Russia is again threatened with a similar danger. For several weeks the telegrams coming from Paris, London, America, and Japan have informed us of the desire of our allies to create a series of independent states in the region of the Baltic and on the other confines of Russia."

"All these things make the hearts of Russian citizens (without distinction of parties and opinions) beat uneasily."

"We should raise our voices and de-



The Ashmolean Shield

**LONDON'S RIVER PAGEANT MEDAL**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The inestimable services rendered by the British Navy and Mercantile Marine during the past five years is being commemorated by a medal which was distributed to a number of those taking part in the Sea Services Commemoration Pageant held on the Thames on Aug. 4, which was the anniversary of the outbreak of war against Germany. Mr. W. H. Leslie, a leading member of Lloyd's, is the donor of the medal, and it is understood the idea of the pageant originated with him.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COAL PROBLEM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The coal crisis continues to overhang enterprise. The first effects of the news have already been dealt with in these columns. The railways have declared they can do nothing to help the situation. In order to understand the latter, it is necessary to refer to pre-war transport of coal by sea, when a large part of the traffic was carried at rates almost half as much as those charged by the railway companies. For instance, a ton of coal which costs 7s. 2d. to transport from Yorkshire to London by rail, could be shipped for 4s. a ton. Owing to war conditions, the seaborne traffic was literally wiped out, all the boats being required for other purposes. The railways had to carry the whole of the coal traffic, and it was not long before an acute shortage of wagons developed. By degrees, this shortage was partially filled, but the difficulty still exists, and acutely, at the present day. While railway rates for coal freight remain identical with those before the war, costs of seaborne coal have gone up until they stand at twice the sum charged by the railways, and it is difficult to obtain ships to carry the coal at all.

American merchants and agents have recently been in London, with offers to import coal into Great Britain at prices which are substantially lower than those paid at present, and it appears to be a fact that the United States is sending quantities of coal to foreign countries at prices materially under the official quotation which controls exports of coal from Great Britain. Why American coal cannot be brought into Great Britain at the present time, it is difficult for the outsider to say, but the fact remains, and, although various explanations are raised that the additional 6s. per ton will not be imposed upon the price in coal, there is little doubt expressed in the Coal Exchange as to the extra burden being thrown upon consumers within the next few months, although there is to be a three months' postponement before it comes into operation. Meanwhile, on the Stock Exchange, recoveries have occurred in prices of those securities which were at first most adversely affected at the prospect of their industries being heavily handicapped by such an onerous addition to their costs.

### MR. HOLMAN MAY RESIGN PREMIERSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—As is always the case during a long recess, there are rumors of a "split" among government supporters; some of whom chafe under the leadership of Mr. Holman, the state Premier. It is becoming the rule in politics here that a premier does not resign unless he is appointed to a position equally lucrative. It is said, therefore, that Mr. Holman may go to London as Agent-General, and that Sir George Wade, the present holder of that office, may be made a judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Holman's successor would then almost certainly be Mr. Fuller, the Chief Secretary, who would surround himself with colleagues to his liking.

Mr. Holman has completed his sixth year as Premier of the State, thus establishing a record. This is all the more remarkable, because for three years of that period he led a Labor government, and is now at the head of the Nationalists, who comprise all shades of political opinion opposed to Labor.

## BUILDING PROBLEMS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Consultative Board Has Been Set Up to Investigate Present Conditions and Is in Touch With Whitley Building Council

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The wheels of building reconstruction are beginning to turn, even if in many districts slowly and laboriously. All kinds of questions crop up to be settled by the government authorities, and it will require some drastic work at the Ministry of Health before all local authorities grasp the fact that the days of mastery inactivity are over.

A great deal of agitation might be undertaken by all the various women's organizations during the autumn. In places where this has been done, good effects have resulted. It seems necessary to repeat continually that whatever rehousing may cost in the first instance, the ultimate result must be a saving to the whole Nation. Public meetings and lectures do a great deal toward rousing elected representatives to action, and so many instances of what can be accomplished are forthcoming, that it would be easy to point a moral and adorn a tale at the same time. Liverpool is a very fine example of what a city can do. It grew into a vast port and a great city in a haphazard way, so that the difficulties presented were very great. Thanks to a strong body of men, determined to set the matter right, the demolition of some and the gradual rebuilding of other houses was accomplished, and this resulted in a phenomenal reduction of crime and drunkenness.

**Liverpool's Fine Example**

Liverpool has grappled with the problem of housing even the very poorest, and has had to deal with numbers of "tunnel" courts, dark and insanitary, and all the evils of housing that could be enumerated. Yet the result today is a great tribute to municipal enterprise. Liverpool imposed a rate upon itself, for its rehousing, looking for compensation in the social improvement of the people. Such an example would furnish food for many housing campaign lectures.

Those who wish to see a great deal of existing property improved rather than demolished will agree with Mr. Neville Chamberlain that enormous improvements could be effected in what are now slums at a cost which, compared with the cost of rebuilding new houses, is relatively trivial. In such cases local authorities would purchase by compulsion and also have power to purchase leasehold interests, at the same time making plans for garden suburbs. A certain amount of opposition is made to moving great numbers of people into districts outside London, on account of the limited traveling facilities, but the passing of the transport bill is expected to simplify this matter. It looks as though, together with the building of garden suburbs and cities outside London, considerable improvements within can be carried out.

An interesting experiment at Hammersmith is worthy of attention. The housing committee of the London County Council has allowed two acres of the council's estate to be used for the building of 18 cottages; the result of the competition held not long ago by the Royal Institute of British Architects in agreement with the local government board. The county council will undertake the work on behalf of the local government board and the institute will act as supervisors of the work. When built, the cottages will be valued, the actual difference between the valuation and the cost of land and building will be handed by the board to the London County Council, and tenants suitable to the types of houses will occupy them. Such experiments are exceedingly valuable, especially in view of the permanent increase in the price of building.

Another interesting development is that the housing department of the Ministry of Health has now two branches, one devoting its attention to the parts of the housing acts relating to the clearance of slums, the second to that of part three of the acts dealing with new building. This can only mean increased activity in branches that are equal in importance, yet which must work hand in hand. The corporation of the City of London is preparing a scheme for the provision of 2200 houses outside the City, which are expected to house 11,000 persons. As regards the raising of local loans for building, a very interesting piece of news comes from Manchester. Here, contrary to the experience of many places, it is being found possible to raise small local loans at the rate of £20,000 a week—great evidence of the trust of Manchester, not only in its own corporation building authorities, but in rehousing as a sound financial proposition.

**Shortage of Skilled Labor**

As regards the shortage of skilled labor in the building trade, a scheme of labor dilution is being considered. The Minister of Labor has invited the Trade Union representatives of the building industry to meet him and discuss matters. There is no doubt that the trade unions of the building trade are ready to consider any proposals which would make for continuity of employment over a period of years, from five to ten approximately.

A great deal of good must ensue from a Whitley industrial council of the building industry, and the recent conference organized by the Royal Institute of British Architects resulted in a building industries consultation board, set up for the purpose of investigating present conditions, their causes and remedies, which has established relations with the Whitley

## INDIA'S RESOURCES IN PAPER MAKING

Much Attention Has Been Paid to Producing Pulp From Bamboos and Elephant Grass

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—During the past few years the question of obtaining paper pulp from the bamboos and elephant grasses which are so plentiful has received a good deal of attention, both from the economic department of the government and from the trades affected. Sufficient progress had been made before the war to warrant a proposal to set up an experimental pulp mill for the manufacture of bamboo pulp, but during the war it was, of course, impossible to obtain the necessary machinery. Now that things are reverting a little more nearly to the normal, two of the leading firms in Calcutta are arranging to produce bamboo pulp on a commercial scale, and it is hoped that this enterprise will incidentally procure a continuance of the prosperity of the Titaghar paper mill, which has been making gigantic profits, and piling up large reserves during the war period.

## MINE WORKERS AND THE SANKEY AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A conference of representatives from the National Council of Mine Workers, other than miners, and the Mining Association of Great Britain, with Sir Richard Redmayne, was held at the offices of the Coal Commission recently to consider matters outstanding from the Sankey Award.

On behalf of the men, a readjustment was claimed of the hours of underground workmen who were exempted under the act of 1908 from the eight hours' operation and from that time have been working 9½ hours per shift. With regard to shift workers, such as winding engine-men, stokers, and stationary engine-men on the surface of mines, a demand was put forward for payment for all time worked over 46½ hours per week, each day being separately determined. Over time pay was also claimed for surface workers generally, and finally the men asked for 14 days' holiday each year with full pay.

The representatives of the Mining Association felt that they could not ultimately agree that a joint representation on the points of difference should be made to the Coal Controller, and that he should be requested to meet the parties concerned with a view to securing a settlement.

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### Still in Experimental Stage

The production of paper from grass is still in the experimental stage. The possibilities in this direction from the chemist's point of view were discussed some years ago by Mr. Raitt, but, as is observed in a note just issued by Mr. R. S. Pearson, of the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, "such inquiries cannot be considered complete without a consideration of the closely associated questions of total available outturn, yield per acre, cost of extraction to a possible factory, site, local conditions, lines of communication, labor, etc." Mr. Pearson has, in fact, been conducting experiments on these lines, and he now makes public the results which have so far been attained.

"An extensive grass area was found to exist," he writes, "in the angle made by the Brahmaputra and Monas rivers, on the east bank of the former, opposite Goalpara. . . . The grass in this area is estimated to cover some 15,800 acres, while a similar area exists on the south bank of the Brahmaputra below Goalpara. The most im-

portant species of grass found in these areas are Khagra (*Saccharum spontaneum*) and Batta (*Saccharum naranga*) with patches of Nal (*Phragmites karka*) on the more swampy ground. Sample plots were taken to determine the outturn per acre, in order to obtain an approximate estimate of the annual yield. The grass was cut over a given area, and weighed green and again when dry, from which it was ascertained that Khagra yielded 7.8, Batta 3.5, and Nal 8.64 tons per acre of dry grass.

It would not be possible to crop the same areas annually, and Mr. Hole, the forest botanist, who has for years studied these grasses to determine their mode of growth, states that Khagra and Nal can be cropped every other year and Batta every third year. By adopting this rotation there is obtainable in round figures a sustained annual yield of 4 tons for Khagra and Nal and 1 ton for Batta. Khagra is found over a greater extent of the area than the other two species, so that were an average to be struck, based on actual areas covered by these three species, this average would probably work out to over 3 tons per acre; for safety's sake it is assumed that all three species occur in equal quantities, and under such an assumption we may expect to get a sustained yield of 3 tons per acre per annum, or a gross annual yield of 47,400 tons per area of dry grass, which, put at a low yield of 33 per cent of pulp, gives over 10,000 tons of pulp per annum.

### Working Costs

"The cost of extracting a ton of air-dried grass to a possible factory site at Jogigopa, a small tahsil town in the Bijul estate, just below the junction of the Brahmaputra and the Monas rivers, worked out as follows:

Khagra, per ton	Rs. 7-1
Batta, per ton	Rs. 7-1
Nal, per ton	Rs. 6-4

"Hand samples of the above grasses were sent to England to be tested on a laboratory scale, while several tons were sent to an Indian paper mill to be made into paper. The results were satisfactory, and proved that a very fair quality of paper can be produced from these grasses at a relatively low price."

"It may be remarked that the Monas area was dealt with first by reason of its relative proximity to markets, and sources of labor, and it may be superfluous to add that there are other very extensive and doubtless suitable areas in the Brahmaputra Valley and throughout Burma which have not yet been examined."

## NO PROFITEERING HERE THESE ARE THE FACTS

On May 12 we bought heavily for the Fall in MALLORY CRAVENETTED hats. We purchased at a price that will enable us to sell these hats at \$5.00.

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On June 12 these hats jumped \$6.00 per dozen, wholesale. On Aug. 21 the wholesale price jumped to \$4.83 1-3 each, practically \$5.00. These hats are going up, doubtless to \$6.00 wholesale, maybe higher.

### IN SPITE OF THIS

Regardless of the fact that the MALLORY CRAVENETTED hats now in our stock are now selling at wholesale for practically \$5.00, our original retail price will remain the same. We shall sell them at \$5.00. Any advance on our part would be profiteering—taking advantage of the jumping market. This we refuse to do. These are the Griffin prices on the famous Mallorys, while they last, regardless of the wholesale market. No Profiteering Here, in spite of our exclusive Boston agency for this line of hats.

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STUDY OF BELGIAN  
INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Minister for War Reviews the  
Political Situation—Budget,  
Bilingual Question and Other  
Problems Considered.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BRUSSELS, Belgium—At a meeting of the Liberal Association of the district of Mons, the Minister for War made a very comprehensive review of the political situation in Belgium, both as regards the foreign relations of the country and to internal politics. Regarding the peace treaty as the most important treaty ever signed in the course of history, he remarked that Belgium had not welcomed it with the same light-heartedness as had been shown in Paris and London. The fact was that Belgium, though reap- ing unquestionable benefits as a result of the treaty, was also discom- forted with respect to certain prom- ises made to her. It had to be recog- nized, however, that the prolongation of the war rendered difficult the entire realization of these promises.

Reviewing the terms of the treaty which affects Belgium the Minister for War touched on the still unsolved question of the Scheldt. It formed a dark cloud on Belgium's horizon, he said. The powers had recognized that in 1920 treaty was out of date. It established Belgian neutrality, and guaranteed security. The promise had been deceptive. It was, therefore, necessary for the country to find other means of defense to take the place of the non-existent guarantee. The full sovereignty of the Scheldt alone could not give such defense and on the de- pendent power of Belgium depended the tranquility of Europe.

With regard to the internal situation Belgium he stated that two domi- nant questions presented themselves for consideration: the financial situa- tion and economic and social difficul- ties.

**Budget Statistics**  
The budget, which reached the sum of 350,000,000 francs before the war, would probably by 1920 amount to three times that amount. Ordinary expenditure was augmenting in enor- mous proportions. The rise in the salaries of state employees and the cost of living indemnity accounted for a quarter for 60,000,000 francs, or 60,000,000 francs per annum. The budget promised to be higher than in the past, owing to the new taxes affecting the militia, while the pensions would lay on the State a charge of 100,000,000 francs per an- num. A serious deficit on the rail- roads was also to be expected.

Finally, there was the national debt, which had increased enormously dur- ing the war and which would increase further owing to the war damages which the State was rightly mak- ing itself responsible. Recovery of the expenditure would be made from many at some time, but exactly how was problematical. Immense resources would be necessary mean- while to cover these expenses, and the government would have to produce a matter of no little difficulty in a country whose great preoccu- pation for half a century had been to free the taxpayer as much as pos- sible.

**Bilingual Question**  
The bilingual question the min- ister declared that his intention was to preserve national unity, a unity which all the combinations at pres- ent put forward could only serve to destroy. The Walloons should not be asked to teach their children Flem- ish, but they should be encouraged to learn, since only in this way would enable them to enter the central administration. It was necessary that a soldier should know the lan- guage, and that the officer should be able to communicate as readily with a soldier as a Fleming. Nobody now questioned the necessity of a Flemish majority. It would fall to a freshly elected Parliament to determine the nature of its establishment.

As for the high cost of living, it was caused principally by the lower- ing of the value of money, particularly money, and the shortage of goods. Having become scarce, goods of every kind had become expensive. So that while the cost of money was decreasing, the cost of all other merchandise was increasing. There was only one rem- edy for such a situation and that was work and production. Enlarged production would be the salvation of the country. Belgium more than any other country must give heed to the necessity for work, for Belgium was dependent on other countries. She must buy two-thirds of her raw materials, and they would remain ex- pensive in price so long as the pro- duction capacity of the country had been fully restored, as this made impossible to pay for materials in anything else but a depreciated cur- rency. As soon as the country could export, Belgian merchandise would pay the bill without any ap- preciable loss on the exchange. Be- lieving that exportation would mean reduc- ing freight charges. The certainty that cargo was a great con- sideration for the exporter. Actually, however, such cargoes were not sent in Belgium and the country was seriously in consequence.

The Minister of War deplored the fact that some persons were found guilty of obstructing the recon- struction of work by indulging in acts of secondary importance. The government had granted the demands of the class out of a consideration for peace and a desire for peace. The government should recognize the importance of the measures taken and not from those excesses which had been committed by some. Lib- erty must remain the guardians of the freedom against oppres- sion, whatever its source. "If syndi- cates were to result in stifling all

individual liberty it would become our duty," said the minister. "We safeguard the individual. But we have not reached such a situation and will not reach it, it must be hoped. Until the restoration of the country is ef- fected it will be our aim to banish all party dissensions and to give our- selves wholly to the reconstruction of our ruined country and the strengthening of internal peace."

ITALIAN PREMIER ON  
POLITICAL PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy—Mr. Nitti made his first speech to the Chamber of Deputies as Prime Minister to a deeply attentive audience. He began by de- claring that every government must choose its program. He and his colleagues, he said, found a program marked out by necessity, within the limits of which they must keep. He enumerated four points which he af- firmed, must dominate their actions. They must bring the negotiations concerning the peace to an end while faithfully defending their program of national aspiration, compass the transition from a state of war to a state of peace as quickly as possible, ameliorate conditions of existence for the people, carry out a strong policy with regard to the high prices, and lastly, in preparing the economic and financial arrangements which the new situation made essential.

The Premier went on to emphasize the necessity for the maintenance of public order as essential to the ful- fillment of the program he had out- lined. The government needed the support of Parliament, but both gov- ernment and Parliament must be supported by public opinion. The new ministry, he said, followed immedi- ately upon the settlement of the first peace treaty after the great war. It was not as yet the peace they looked for. The Premier declared, because the Italian questions were still in part unsettled, and they had not yet in their hearts that feeling of serenity which follows great anxieties and great battles.

The Premier's allusions to electoral reform did not receive any great measure of applause, and the ques- tion presented itself to some people as to whether there had been any change of feeling on this matter. The general feeling of the Chamber was, however, apparently favorable to the government, and to be summed up in Enrico Ferri's remark: "They have got a majority."

GERMANS OPPOSE  
EXTRADITION PLAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung some time ago wrote that the German people would be grateful to Holland if she adhered to the policy of refusing the extradition of the former Kaiser. A union of German officers, the league of German sergeants, various women's leagues, and so forth, asked the Dutch Government to refuse extradition, expressing much gratitude if their request were conceded.

All these movements give better proof of sentiment than of tact, and, as the Handelsblad points out, show a misapprehension of the situation. There can be no question of generosity or of thanks in this matter. If Ger- many had reason to thank Holland, the entente would have reason to re- proach her with not having fulfilled their wishes. But the whole question is simply one of law. Holland adheres to right as she did during the whole war. At most Germany may thank the Dutch law for being what it is, and the entente may regret that it is not different.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, discussing the extradition question points out that, if the court that is to judge him is to be formed by the entente from amongst their own men, whatever guarantees the former Kaiser is given, the proceedings can only end in his being found guilty. If it could be proved that those in St. Petersburg or Paris who in 1914 had to decide for war were as guilty as the defendant, and the London judge recognized this, the whole basis for the peace treaty would lapse and the peace treaty itself be automatically con- demned. The guilt of the former Kaiser cannot be judged without fixing the responsibility for the war.

## AQUITANIA TO BE OVERHAULED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—After having steamed nearly a quarter of a million miles and carrying nearly a quarter of a million troops on war service, the Cunard liner Aquitania left Southampton recently on her last trip prior to being overhauled and recon- ditioned for peace service. It was in the first days of August, 1914, that the Aquitania was taken over by the govern- ment. Subsequently she was fitted out as an admiralty transport and made several voyages to the Dardanelles, carrying in all some 80,000 troops, but it was as a hospital ship that she per- formed her most valuable work. During the critical days of the spring of last year she was speedily refitted as a transport, and in nine trips crossed the Atlantic carrying over 60,000 American troops to Europe. Since the armistice she has been engaged in the repatriation of American and Canadian soldiers, carrying a total of about 50,000.

## MORE ONE-MAN CARS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Having tried out four one-man safety electric cars on its Portland-Proper lines, the Cum- berland County Power & Light Com- pany, operating the street railroad here, has been authorized by the Public Utilities Commission to issue bonds or notes for purchase of 10 more. These will be bought very soon. The cars were thoroughly investigated by the commission and indorsed.

PROMOTING IRISH  
TRADE SUCCESS

Dublin Industrial Association En-  
deavors to Build up Country's  
Prosperity and Strength

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—It is stated in the report of the Dublin Industrial De- velopment Association which has just been published, that, since the incep- tion of the industrial movement 15 years ago, the vigorous propaganda issued by it has brought about a great change in public opinion. Irish manufacturers have begun to get a secure grip on the home market, to increase output and turnover, and to extend their premises; emigration has decreased, and the confidence of the investing public has been won to a considerable extent. The object of the association is stated to be the building up of the prosperity and strength of the country industrially and commercially, not for the benefit of either the manufacturer, consumer, or worker, as such, but for the good of all within the Nation.

## Great Development Possible

It is pointed out that Irish indus- tries are everywhere capable of great development, and that nowhere is the home market completely held by Irish products. Amongst a few mentioned are pottery, glass, builders' sanitary ware, ironmongery, agricultural and industrial machinery, hats, and lin- oleum, etc., which are responsible for an annual outlay of several million pounds, and the manufacture of which would be remunerative to all concerned. If this is not recognized in Ireland, it is maintained that it soon will be by outside forces which will provide the necessary capital.

The report mentions that a past president of the association had given evidence before the Irish sub-commis- sion of the Parliamentary Committee on Inland Transport, which had re- sulted in the provision of cranes and a grain elevator at the docks. (This last, however, was unused, as it in- volved a strike because it economized in labor.) With reference to foreign trade, the association had delegated a special committee having for its ob- ject the establishment of direct rela- tions between Ireland and the prin- cipal countries which were existing, or potential customers. Many products of Italian origin such as silk, motor cars, oil, olives, fruit, and brush-mak- ing materials, could be imported di- rect, it is pointed out, in return for cargoes of anthracite coal, soap, mar- garine, butter, and many varieties of manufactured goods. This applies in an even greater degree to France, and the present existing trade with the United States would justify Ireland having at least a port of call both in- ward and outward.

Last November an endeavor was made to take up the proposals made by the Whitley Committee to form joint industrial councils for each trade, composed of representatives of employers and employed in equal numbers, if so desired, but in any case with not less employees' representa- tives than employers', to discuss mat- ters affecting the progress and well- being of the trade from all points of view. A representative meeting of employers was held, but the Dublin Trades Council did not accept the in- vitation to send representatives to dis- cuss the matter, and eventually in- formed the association that the trades council unanimously disapproved of the Whitley scheme. The Industrial Association still thinks that the scheme should be fully considered and is prepared to discuss it with a view to doing all possible to improve the loss and disorganization caused by strikes and lockouts.

**National Exhibition Planned**  
Within the last few months the Dublin and Cork associations have formed a joint executive which has brought about the revival of associa- tions in other centers. It also hopes to organize, in conjunction with other bodies, a national exhibition in Dub- lin. That the association is doing good work is evidenced by the great number of requests for information from the Inquiry Bureau on every conceivable subject, and from Irish- men abroad and in England proposing new industries and seeking informa- tion as to old ones.

The following is the Irish indus- trial program which was sent to all candidates for Irish seats at the last general election:  
1. A complete geological survey of Ireland, so that the Irish people may be made aware of the full resources of the country in the way of coal, metals, and minerals.  
2. The development under Irish control of the natural resources of Ireland: turf, water power, etc.; coal and mineral deposits; re-afforestation; utilization of raw materials; estab- lishment of suitable industries; beet

growing and sugar refining; canning of fruit, vegetables, and fish; mar- garine manufacture; Portland cement making, etc.

3. The organization of Irish Capital for Irish industrial undertakings.  
4. Extension of credit-banking fa- cilities for those engaged in productive industry.  
5. The keeping in touch of mem- bers of Parliament with the local in- dustrial bodies.  
6. Improvements in and coordina- tion of transport facilities, road, rail, canal, and river, revision of freights, etc., so as to encourage trade within Ireland, control of cross channel freights to prevent discrimination against Irish interests.  
7. The creation of direct trade with foreign countries by the establishment of regular lines of steamers, etc.  
8. The organized and consistent support of Irish goods.  
9. The fostering of friendly rela- tions between employers and employed in all spheres of industry in Ireland.

**SINN FEIN LECTURE BANNED**  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
DUBLIN, Ireland—Mr. A. Griffith was prohibited from delivering a lecture at the Mansion House, replying to Sir E. Carson's speech. A large force of police was posted there and in the vicinity. On Mr. Griffith's arrival he had a conversation with the police superintendent, who told him that the government had prohibited the lecture, to which he replied that it was batons and revolvers that had closed the Mansion House against the will of the Lord Mayor: that he had come there to show that the British Government, which professed impartiality in its administration in Ireland, was "a tyrant," and that object was achieved. He subsequently gave his lecture at the Sinn Fein headquarters in Har- court Street, to what was described in the pro-Sinn Fein press as a large audience, though this was manifestly impossible, owing to the size of the building.

**ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOYNE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Among the per- sonal subscriptions to the Victory Loan, announced on the anniversary of the Boyne, was that of Sir Edward Carson to the amount of £400,000.

AFGHAN AMEER'S  
APPEAL FOR PEACE

Message of Submission to Viceroy  
of India Was Recorded in  
Conventional Oriental Terms

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—The Ameer of Afghanistan in asking for peace, worded his appeal in the conventional oriental manner, describing the Viceroy, among other things, as his "gracious and kind friend," and apparently quite oblivious of the extraordinary manner in which he has been treating his "gracious and kind friend." Amanulla also professed to be "impressed with the natural peace-loving inclina- tion of the great British Nation," which does credit to his discernment, considering the somewhat drastic methods by which the "great British Nation" recently impressed this same love of peace upon the ruler and peoples of Afghanistan. No attempt was made by the Ameer to traverse the Viceroy's exposition, in his last letter, of the causes and events which led up to Afghanistan's unprovoked aggression and violation of British territory. While recognizing the force of His Excellency's warning of the unlimited resources of the British Empire, and frankly admitting Af- ghanistan's lack of organization, the Ameer alluded to his country's love of independence, the power of the religious appeal, and the newly awakened world sense of freedom.

**Desire for Friendship**  
After this preamble, Amanulla turned to what he calls "the real object in view," the cessation of hos- tilities as the preliminary to the conclusion of peace and the reestablish- ment of friendship. This, he claimed, had already been achieved by his letter of May 23, in which he for- warded a copy of the orders he had addressed to his generals in the field, and, while characterizing the British armistice terms as lenient, he pointed out certain practical difficulties in their literal fulfillment. Thus a literal interpretation of the British demand for the withdrawal of the Afghan

forces to a distance of 20 miles from the British forces involved the uprooting of thousands of villagers and tribesmen from their homes, seeing that the Afghan forces consisted of a levy en masse. Again, he pleaded the impossibility of guaranteeing the im- munity of British reconnoitering aer- oplanes in a country where every man had a rifle, and eyed the presence of the aeroplanes overhead with "bitter- ness and excitement." The Ameer accepted Rawalpindi as the place for the "peace conference," and nominated nine Afghan delegates, headed by Sir- dar Ali Ahmad Khan, his Home Min- ister.

**Dummy Aeroplanes**  
The Viceroy in his reply insisted on compliance with his conditions, which did not involve the uprooting of villagers from their homes, but did contemplate the removal of Af- ghan regular troops to the required distance, and the withdrawal of every Afghan from the British side of the frontier. The Ameer must also pro- hibit tribal gatherings in the vicinity of British forces, for the British gen- erals had orders to disperse any such gatherings that threatened them. On the understanding that the armistice terms would be strictly observed, the Viceroy agreed to a peace conference at Rawalpindi, at which the British delegation would be headed by Sir Hamilton Grant, the Indian Foreign Secretary.

The pioneer correspondent asserted that the British air raids had made such an impression upon the public opinion in Afghanistan, that the gov- ernment of Kabul had been compelled to construct a few dummy machines, in order to hoodwink its subjects into believing that Afghanistan had an effective reply to the British air offen- sive. It was stated that these dummies were extremely good imitations, but they were, of course, without engines.

**PROFESSOR FEUILLERAT AT YALE**  
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Prof. Albert Feuillerat of the University of Rennes, France, who is in the United States, on a leave of absence, has taken residence in this city and will be a temporary member of the Yale Uni- versity instructing staff as a visiting professor for the first half of the com- ing academic year.

IRISH POLITICAL  
EDUCATION CAMPAIGN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—At a meeting of the central council of the Proportional Representation Society of Ireland, the question of the education of the elec- torate, in view of the municipal elec- tions in 1920 on the proportional rep- resentation basis, was discussed. The executive committee drew special at- tention to the conditions which had prevailed in connection with the Sligo election last January, and upon the results of which the government had placed so much reliance. Equally satisfactory results were anticipated if the same conditions were provided, namely: firstly, an active non-party ratepayers' association, concentrating its whole energy upon the solution of local government problems; and secondly, the energetic conduct of a cam- paign devoted to the education of the electorate previous to the elections.

It was calculated that an expendi- ture of at least £10,000 was required to conduct, say, 200 model elections, and arrange for the delivery of a series of explanatory lectures by experts in the various towns affected. For this it was necessary to apply to govern- ment, and the chief secretary had said that the government had realized the necessity for a long popular campaign, and it should now be urged that this should be undertaken with the least possible delay.

**ANTHRACITE PRODUCTION GAIN**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The pro- duction of anthracite for the first half of August shows an increase over the output in the corresponding period in the year 1916, the last normal year of the coal trade, according to an announcement from Anthracite News. The production of anthracite in the two weeks ending July 5 and July 12 was 3,282,000 net tons. The production in the weeks ending Aug. 9 and Aug. 16 was 3,512,000 net tons, an in- crease of 230,000 net tons, or almost 20,000 net tons per day, over the July figures.



## A Lone Asian Traveler—

ages ago, fable tells us—preparing for a journey, poured a ration of milk into his canteen—made Eastern fashion, of a sheep's stomach. Having a long, hard road before him, he pressed on till nightfall without halting for a midday meal. Then seeking refreshment, he found to his amazement, in place of the milk, a mass of curds. No one then knew that the stomach lining of some animals contains a ferment called "ren- nin," which quickly coagulates milk. In his haste he had selected a stomach in which some of the rennin still was active. Thus, purely by accident, he had discovered one of man's greatest foods. For what remained in the canteen after he had drained the whey, was CHEESE. Surely it's a far cry from that crude product of accident to the scientific triumph in sterilized food—

ELKHORN CHEESE  
8 VARIETIES IN TINS

Yet, until the advent of Elkhorn, the fundamentals of cheese making remained but little changed through all the centuries. Even today no two rural factories are producing cheese of exactly the same quality and flavor. And bulk cheese, although originally good, may absorb enough foreign odor or flavor before reaching your table to make this wholesome food a keen disappointment. But the Kraft process, which produces Elkhorn Cheese—in Tins—gives a flavor always uniform and the sanitary protection that a sensitive food should have. It is science producing a per- fect cheese in a faultless container.

For each parchment lined tin is mechanically filled and hermetically sealed—safe from dirt and all foreign matter. Stock your pantry shelves with ELKHORN. From fancy varieties to the plainer kinds it suits all tastes. No preservatives, no rind, no waste—good to the last morsel. Taste it and you'll recommend it.

ELKHORN CHEESE—in Tins—is made of pure, rich milk, in our sanitary factories of Wisconsin. It is ripened to just the right point, then blended and thoroughly sterilized. It's the ripening and blending of the makes of dif- ferent factories that gives the supremely delicious flavor, and makes you like Elkhorn. When you open the tin—with a key—and look upon that delicious round of golden goodness, the appetizing freshness and creamy richness is further enhanced by the knowledge that the first hands to touch it are yours.



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a series of twenty-five smaller advertisements pub-  
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purchase it regularly. Grocers should prepare to  
profit by our large general advertising campaign by  
stocking the complete Elkhorn line.



THE EVOLUTION OF  
COMMON LAW

The following is the second of two articles on "The Evolution of Our Common Law," written by Lieut. Keith Lorenz for the Christian Science Monitor. The first appeared on Thursday, Sept. 4. Mr. Lorenz received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard in 1912 and a Bachelor of Laws degree from Columbia in 1916. A member of the American Expeditionary Force, he attended Balliol College, Oxford, England, after the armistice was signed and is now with Shearman, Sterling & Smith in New York City.

In the preceding article, we followed the development of the Common Law from its obscure beginnings until the important day when the English free man wrested his charter of freedom from the reluctant hand of King John. Magna Carta, the Common Law developed steadily in its characteristic way, that is by the slowly increasing accumulation of judicial precedents, until the reign of Edward I, the great legislator, by a series of beneficent laws, the English law a more modern form. The Common Law, in its early days, like all primitive legal institutions, was not free from technicality. The paths of justice were lost in the growth of form, and the law then in its eternal struggle to emerge from the hampering deadwood of tradition.

The first aspect of this struggle was the issue of Equity. Theoretically the law was the fountain of justice, and it was natural that his bewildered subjects, floundering in the technicalities of the law, should appeal to him. These appeals were made to the conscience of the King, and as the power of the King's Conscience was a Lord Chancellor—nearly always in early days a high Ecclesiastic—was dispensed through him. However in a meritorious case, a legal remedy was lacking. Nevertheless, the law was very uncertain, "a rogus" because, as it was naively put, "the one Chancellor had long feet and the other narrow feet, so the Chancellor varied according to his conscience was long or short."

Opposition to Equity was made to the Common Law judges, particularly Lord Coke, who regarded the Chancellor as an insolent intruder, and his "riddle in another man's words." It triumphed, however, became established as a separate court, the Court of Chancery, and later, said to become as formal, as technical, and as concerned with conscience—and Lord Eldon, perhaps even more conservative than—the law.

Under the law itself, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, under the influence of the stimulating development of commerce and expansion, a profoundly liberalizing tendency was directed by the wise hand of Mansfield, who introduced the principles of merchants to meet commercial conditions, as well as many "new" principles from the Roman law. Nor had there been lacking the philosophers who wished to bring the law more closely in contact with life—Bacon and Hobbes both advocated for reform, refusing to acknowledge the independence of the law. Human wants, and insisting that the legal system be supplanted by a law, which is "the law of reason, the dictate of right reason."

As a whole, however, the weight of conservatism, so blind as to deem inconceivable today, encumbered the law. It finds expression in the remark of Lord Thurlow, who, asked to support some measures in behalf of religious toleration, said: "Gentlemen, I'm against the Established Church, but I have no more regard for the Established Church than for any other church, but because it is established. And if you can get your religion established, I'll be for that too." The law, moreover, was considered sacred; it was felt that it was a perfection of human wisdom, immutable, a science apart, on principles peculiar to itself.

The High Priest of the law was the high-priest of the common worship of the Common Law. To him it is impeccable and his pages are written in devotion's adoration. The reverence in England by the example of the French Revolution added to the generation with which it is associated. Burke said of it: "I do not rub off a particle of the venerable rust that rather adorns and preserves than destroys the metal. It is a profanation to touch with the stones." It might well have been said that, in the words of the day, "not the living but the dead dominant rôle."

The day of the awakening was at hand, and it was largely the work of a man of a nation—Jeremy Bentham and America. That law seemed perfection itself to Bentham and Burke was to Bentham a tale of fiction, and he made up of fiction, tautology, inconsistency, and the administration of it a system of exquisite chicanery which maximized delay and denial of justice. About his long life he battled with, attempting always to make conform to his philosophical ideal "the greatest good of the greatest number." Although destined but little accomplished in his life, in England, he lived to wit the need of his labors take root.

Common Law was naturally a product of the accumulation of centuries into a uniform logical whole and presented it to the world in literary form.

## THE INNS OF COURT

Other articles in this series have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 3 and 4, 1919.

III  
Gray's Inn

When Francis Bacon lived and wrote at Gray's Inn, the domain between the present Holborn and Theobald's Road was truly rural. His chambers were situated in the midst of quiet courts, country lanes, and those gardens which he himself planned. The surrounding fields resounded in the reign of Mary, with the barkings of Lord Berkeley's hounds. It was literally a retired spot to which the sons of noblemen might retreat for leisure to study. And even today, as Nathaniel Hawthorne testified, the precincts are quiet and remote to a surprising degree. Wrote Hawthorne: "Nothing else in London is so like the effect of a spell as to pass under one of these archways and find yourself transported from the jumble, rush, tumult, uproar, as of an age of weekdays condensed into the present hour, into what seems an eternal Sabbath. It is very strange to find so much of ancient quietude right in the monster city's very jaws—"

The American Revolution was itself but the child of the Common Law—further step in its virile struggle against the oppressors. Such kinship could not be denied.

The law of struggle and development did not cease to operate. The final stage had not been reached. The doctrine of primogeniture was abandoned in America. The various disabilities of women were gradually abolished. The horrible severity of

the old criminal law was mitigated. Not more than one hundred and fifty years ago the law in England imposed capital punishment for at least two hundred offenses, so that it was truly said that "it were better to kill a man than a hare." Punishment was in our various states made more proportionate to the heinousness of the offense. The subtle intricacies and technicalities of common-law pleading have been simplified. Codification of various branches of the law has relieved it from the tremendously burdening over-accumulation and consequent uncertainty of case law.

Most of these reforms in America have found their way to England. The daughter of "our Lady the Common Law" has thus repaid in part the debt of her parent's nurture; and this bond of a common legal system will constitute an immutable link in the future between the English-speaking peoples. Never startling but unending is the change in our common legal institutions; never can we say that we have passed the old era, and yet eternally we are entering into the new.

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL  
PARK TO BE STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A resolution to begin at once the establishment of a Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Park at Oyster Bay, Long Island, ultimately to include the estate of Sagamore Hill, was passed unanimously at a meeting of delegates from the North Atlantic zone of the Roosevelt Memorial Association in this city.

Col. William Boyce Thompson, chairman of the national Roosevelt memorial committee, said the park was definitely planned, its cost known, and that it was possible to proceed with certainty to its establishment. He proposed that there be no intensive drive for the necessary funds, but that money be received for a period to be designated by the committee, from those who wish to give voluntarily; that memorial meetings be held on the anniversary of Colonel Roosevelt's birth, that the organization be completed in detail and that the committee continue to study and develop the nature of the memorial in Washington.

which yet the monster shall not eat up—right in its very belly indeed, which yet in all these ages it shall not digest and convert into the same substance as the rest of the bustling streets."

The early history of Gray's Inn is like enough to those of its neighbors. It had not, as has been sometimes carelessly assumed from the mere association of names, any connection with the Grey Friars, whose church was close at hand; contrariwise, it was the town house of the Greys of Wilton which provided the nucleus around which the Society of Gray's Inn was formed. The manor was originally known as Portpool, port signifying market or gate, and it cannot be proved at what date it passed into the possession of the de Greys. A Reginald de Grey, who flourished toward the latter part of the thirteenth century, was Justiciar of Chester, often journeying up to London, where numerous clerks and followers were congregated at his inn. The Society of Gray's Inn achieved corporate existence in the fourteenth century; in 1506, Edmund, Lord de Grey, decided to sell the property, for the rapid spread of the city was endangering his seclusion; "the Manor of Portpool, otherwise called Gray's Inn, four messuages, four gardens, the site of a windmill, eight acres of land, 10 shillings of free rent, and the advowson of the Chantry of Portpool aforesaid," being taken over by Hugh Denys and others. The land then came into the hands of the King, who allowed the lawyers to remain in occupancy; Henry VIII renewed the lease, but this was, of course, forfeit, at the dissolution of the monasteries, for the property included the Prior and Convent of Shene. Officials of the Commonwealth resolved the rent into a freehold, but under Charles II this transaction was not recognized. Finally, after these many vicissitudes, the Benchers obtained absolute freehold in 1732, and it is now the undisputed property of the Society of Gray's Inn. One of "the noblest nurseries of humanity and liberty in the kingdom," as Ben Jonson pronounced it, this Inn had reached great popularity in the reign of Elizabeth. Her Chancellor, the great Lord Bureleigh, spoke of it as "the place where myself came forth unto service"; Elizabeth herself is more or less connected with its gardens and its halls. Indeed, it is quite probable that she came here, for Bacon was a favorite at court.

At all events, the principal treasure of the Old Hall, rebuilt in 1556, is a

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Col. William Boyce Thompson, chairman of the national Roosevelt memorial committee, said the park was definitely planned, its cost known, and that it was possible to proceed with certainty to its establishment. He proposed that there be no intensive drive for the necessary funds, but that money be received for a period to be designated by the committee, from those who wish to give voluntarily; that memorial meetings be held on the anniversary of Colonel Roosevelt's birth, that the organization be completed in detail and that the committee continue to study and develop the nature of the memorial in Washington.

which yet the monster shall not eat up—right in its very belly indeed, which yet in all these ages it shall not digest and convert into the same substance as the rest of the bustling streets."

The early history of Gray's Inn is like enough to those of its neighbors. It had not, as has been sometimes carelessly assumed from the mere association of names, any connection with the Grey Friars, whose church was close at hand; contrariwise, it was the town house of the Greys of Wilton which provided the nucleus around which the Society of Gray's Inn was formed. The manor was originally known as Portpool, port signifying market or gate, and it cannot be proved at what date it passed into the possession of the de Greys. A Reginald de Grey, who flourished toward the latter part of the thirteenth century, was Justiciar of Chester, often journeying up to London, where numerous clerks and followers were congregated at his inn. The Society of Gray's Inn achieved corporate existence in the fourteenth century; in 1506, Edmund, Lord de Grey, decided to sell the property, for the rapid spread of the city was endangering his seclusion; "the Manor of Portpool, otherwise called Gray's Inn, four messuages, four gardens, the site of a windmill, eight acres of land, 10 shillings of free rent, and the advowson of the Chantry of Portpool aforesaid," being taken over by Hugh Denys and others. The land then came into the hands of the King, who allowed the lawyers to remain in occupancy; Henry VIII renewed the lease, but this was, of course, forfeit, at the dissolution of the monasteries, for the property included the Prior and Convent of Shene. Officials of the Commonwealth resolved the rent into a freehold, but under Charles II this transaction was not recognized. Finally, after these many vicissitudes, the Benchers obtained absolute freehold in 1732, and it is now the undisputed property of the Society of Gray's Inn. One of "the noblest nurseries of humanity and liberty in the kingdom," as Ben Jonson pronounced it, this Inn had reached great popularity in the reign of Elizabeth. Her Chancellor, the great Lord Bureleigh, spoke of it as "the place where myself came forth unto service"; Elizabeth herself is more or less connected with its gardens and its halls. Indeed, it is quite probable that she came here, for Bacon was a favorite at court.

At all events, the principal treasure of the Old Hall, rebuilt in 1556, is a

portrait of Elizabeth, which vies in the oak screen (itself reported to have been a gift of the Queen), the lantern marking the place of an ancient "louvre," the eighteenth century oak paneling and numerous portraits of Kings and Benchers. This interior, actually little altered since Elizabeth's day, saw many splendid scenes of masques and revels and plays; it may have witnessed the first presentation of "Midsummer Night's Dream." Shakespeare himself managing the production. It seems certain, too, that members of Gray's Inn went to Greenwich, at fair time, in 1587, to perform a play before the Queen. This masque had certain quaint allusions to persons of note in the capital, the which many believe bear the unmistakable mark of Bacon's genius. We know it to have been Bacon's theory that "these things are but toys, but since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegance than daubed with cost." So he added his touch, often superintending these performances, if he had not himself had a share in the writing of their texts. Francis Beaumont inaugurated a masque which celebrated the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth and the Count Palatine, having been presented in the banquet hall of Whitehall Palace, on February 20, 1613; and, on Twelfth Night, 1614, the marvelous "Mask of Flowers" was witnessed in the same place. The gentlemen of Gray's Inn seem to have done their full share in the perfecting of such magnificent spectacles. Descriptions of these events are most astonishing; the cost and the extent of detailed preparation being stupendous. One of the most superlative of the masques is believed to have consumed £21,000, "far exceeding in bravery any masque that had formerly been presented by these societies," according to a letter written by one Garrard to my Lord Strafford.

## The Students

At this time Gray's Inn had about double the number of students of any other one of the Inns of Court, yet, in spite of this, its accommodations were poor. According to Dugdale, there was "not much of beauty and uniformity (in the buildings), the structure of the more ancient having been not only very mean, but of so slender capacity that even the Ancients of this House were necessitated to lodge double." In 1688, the Inn was divided into three courts, Holborn, Coney, and Middle or Chapel Court. More than a century later, Coney and Chapel courts became Gray's Inn Square. It would seem that Holborn Court included South Square and Field Court, the latter a passage to Red Lion Fields, where was the bowling green in the seventeenth century.

Until the end of the sixteenth century, the main entrance was by Gray's Inn Lane; then, as Stow tells us, "the Gentlemen of this House purchased a messuage and a curtilage situate upon the south side of this House, and thereupon erected a fayre gate and a gatehouse, for a more convenient and more honorable passage into the High Street of Holborne, where this house stood in much need, for the former gates were rather posterns than gates." Beside this new entrance Jacob Tonson, Pope's publisher, had his shop, in the days before he removed into Fleet Street; an adjacent shop being occupied by Henry Tomes, who is known to posterity as the publisher of Bacon's "Advancement of Learning." The present principal entrance is by a dingy passage which at length emerges into the eighteenth century atmosphere of South Square. Beyond is Gray's Inn Square, where, at what was then No. 1, Coney Court, the building itself having been destroyed in 1678, Bacon lodged. With his four brothers, Francis entered the Inn in June, 1576; from here he went forth to Westminster upon his being appointed Lord Keeper, attended by a noble company of "earls, barons, knights, and gentlemen," proud to do him honor; back to the Inn he came, "to lie at his old lodgings," upon his impeachment and disgrace. His father, Sir Nicholas, had been treasurer of Gray's Inn; hence the son's tribute to it: "the place whence my father was called to the highest place of justice, and where myself have lived and had my proceedings, and therefore few men are so bound to their societies by obligation both ancestral and personal as I am to yours. Here Francis Bacon wrote, both before and after his public embarrassment, many of his essays and treatises; here he proved that disgrace was powerless to diminish such achievement as was his. Memories of him haunt the gardens and passages of this Inn; in many instances, names recall his popularity and influence. The unattractive Raymond Buildings are redeemed by their prospect of the gardens which Bacon is known to have planned. Rumor has it that here he planted a catalpa tree, which Walter Raleigh imported on some one of his journeys from distant shores. In 1597, the society directed "that the summe of £7 15s. 4d., due to Mr. Bacon for planting of trees in the walks, be paid next terme"; later, that "of more yonge elme trees in the places of such as are decayed, and that a new Rayle

## The Walks

On a certain Sunday, Pepys reports: "To Mr. Mossimus; a good sermon. This day the organ did begin to play at White Hall before the King. After dinner to Mr. Mossimus's again, and so in the garden, and heard Chippell's father preach, that was page to the Protector. By the window that I stood at, sat Mrs. Butler, the great beauty. Mr. Edward and I into Gray's Inn walks, and saw many beauties." One may well understand the distraction which the diarist found amidst these walks, after the weariness of three long sermons, when one realizes that, in the seventeenth century, Gray's Inn walks were the favorite resort of the devotees of fashion and frivolity. Sir Roger de Coverley was wont to come here, as well as to the Temple Gardens, we note; so frequent were the visits of the wits and men about town that coffeehouses sprang up near to the gate of Gray's Inn Gardens.

But Bacon's is not the only shade which one may fancy roaming hereabouts: Raleigh came here to talk with the philosopher, Philip Sidney lived here, Thomas Cromwell, John Hampden and John Pym. Among the statesmen were Bureleigh and Robert Cecil. Sir William Gascoigne was "Reader" here when, in 1398, he was called to the position of King's Sergeant-at-Law, later still to that of Justice of the King's Bench. Of churchmen there is a goodly array: Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury; James Usher, Archbishop of Armagh; William Juxon, Bishop of London, later Archbishop of Canterbury; Whitgift and Bancroft, who held the last-named office; Joseph Hall, Bishop of Norwich, to name but a few of them. Of literary men, there were Chapman, translator of Homer, James Shirley, Thomas Rymmer, Thomas May, Samuel Butler, Edward Hall, Arthur Murphy, in addition to still more celebrated names, already mentioned. Oliver Goldsmith and Robert Southey entered the Inn in 1797; for a time Cobbett lived there. One might go on indefinitely with such names and reminiscences, always returning to that of Bacon, who paced up and down the paths of Gray's Inn and mused in its sweet gardens.

So, of necessity, omitting a discussion of the Serjeants and their Inn, with its cluster of picturesque legends, costumes, and rules peculiar to itself, one brings to a close this consideration of the Inns of Court. Starting, as has been seen, with small groups

and quickset hedge bee set upon the upper walks at the good discretion of Mr. Bacon and Mr. Wilbraham, so that the charges thereof do not exceed the sum of seven pounds." No wonder the old rhyme, several times referred to, praises the walks of Gray's Inn. Bacon loved and understood his gardens; otherwise, he could not have

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HAWAII SHOWS  
DRY LAW BENEFITS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The territory of Hawaii has been bone dry for the last two years, and it cannot be said that the effects of the Kuhio-Sheppard law, which is responsible for local prohibition, have not been beneficial to the islands.

The effects of prohibition may be seen best, perhaps, in the police records. Since the law became effective, there has been a steady decrease in the number of cases of drunkenness and offenses attributed to intoxication, and a decrease in the number of cases of violation of the liquor laws.

Since the first of the present year, however, there has been an increase in the number of cases of the manufacture of illicit liquor. The marshal's

men are today admitted to the Bar of England. Whether matter-of-fact, bustling lawyers of the New World, or more leisurely, be-wigged judges of the Old, sauntering in conversation with clients up and down the storied paths of the Temple, Anglo-Saxon practitioners of the law share alike the glorious memories and ancient traditions of the four Inns of Court.

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office has been handicapped to some extent owing to a lack of deputies, there being but three deputies to aid the chief in covering all of the islands. The police, however, have given all possible assistance, and it is probable that, in time, the traffic will be greatly reduced. Probably three-fourths of the illicit liquor is manufactured by Japanese. Very few Hawaiians have been arrested as offenders of the law. During the first few months of prohibition, a considerable quantity of illicit liquor was manufactured from rice, but this apparently has been abandoned.

TELEPHONE MEN ASK  
FOR CHANGES IN BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The telephone companies are following the railroads in proposing changes in the Esch commerce bill, on which hearings are now being held by the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

N. C. Kingsbury, representing the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, told the committee on Wednesday that the telephone companies believed they either should be taken care of under a separate title, or that the present bill should be amended.

Asked by a member of the committee if the telephone companies' expenses had increased as much as those of the railroads, Mr. Kingsbury said that the increase in the cost of their supplies was the same, but that wages had not increased as much as those of the railroad by 20 per cent. Neither had the larger salaries been raised proportionately. New money had to be raised every year, however, he said. The estimate of the amount needed for construction by the Bell Telephone Company alone next year is \$170,000,000, and it would have to go to the public for \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 of that amount.

He said that the drop in the price of the stock below par a few days ago was due to the fact that a Boston broker claimed to have rights to sell, but it was not true, and it had nothing to do with the value of the property.

## TIDEWATER ASSOCIATION MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DULUTH, Minnesota—The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, organized to further the project for deep-water connection between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic, by way of the St. Lawrence River, has organized a Council of States, which held its first meeting at Duluth recently. The meeting was attended by delegates from Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, and South Dakota. The charter members of the council are the above, together with Indiana, Iowa, North Dakota, Montana, and Idaho. Pennsylvania also was represented at the session.

## STATE CONTROL OF PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—Members of the Michigan Wholesale Grocers Association have agreed to state control of wholesale and retail prices of food commodities, following a conference between Alex J. Groesbeck, Attorney-General of Michigan, and John Clark, president of the grocers' organization. The prosecuting attorneys in each country will act as chairmen of fair price committees.

note the changes  
in picture department

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SECTION

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## NEW OFFER TO ACTORS EQUITY

Producing Managers Make Public Different Form of Contract and Issue Statement Declaring All Negotiations Are Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Producing Managers Association yesterday offered a new form of contract to the Actors Equity Association in the hope of settling the strike, but the Equity rejected it. Late last night the managers made the contract public and issued a statement declaring that at that time all negotiations were off.

The contract provided for an open shop, granted all the concessions included in the contract recently offered through the Actors Fidelity League, and released all claims and dropped all litigation arising under the strike. It provided also that no actor or manager should be bound by any affiliation that would prevent fulfillment of the contract; that all Equity members should be reinstated under the contracts held before the strike, except when positions were no longer open by reason of contracts entered into during the strike; that there should be no black list against Equity or Producing Managers Association members; that all equity members, musicians and stage hands should be paid for all services rendered, but not including the strike; that Equity should not coerce anyone to become a member and that no manager should discriminate against Equity; that no sympathetic strike should be called by stage hands or musicians or Equity unless the contract were broken by the manager, the strike then to be only against the offending manager and called only after arbitration had failed to settle the dispute; arbitration to be by one arbitrator named by the manager, one by the Equity or league or the actor who is a member of either, with a third arbitrator, a layman, to be named if agreement is not reached in three days; the contract to hold till June 1, 1924.

### Managers to Stand Firm

The managers will now fight to a finish and reopen theaters at once with non-union members.

Arthur Hopkins said: "The Producing Managers Association, through its attorneys, conveyed to the council of the Actors Equity Association an outline of conditions under which they believed the present strike could be terminated and a resumption of strikes in the theater be made reasonably remote.

"As to the protection of the actor in the future, the contract they offered members of the Equity Association a better contract than any other counsel had ever contended for."

"As to the protection of the actor in the future, the contract they offered members of the Equity Association a better contract than any other counsel had ever contended for."

"This was rejected by the Actors Equity Association."

"As assurance that the actor would be free to fulfill his contracts in the future, a clause was proposed by which either the actor nor the manager could be permitted a violation of contract because of any action taken by any association to which either belonged."

"This was rejected by the Actors Equity Association."

"The Producing Managers Association proposed a five years' agreement with the Actors Equity Association."

### Proposal Rejected

The Actors Equity Association refused it and refused to be bound by an agreement beyond Dec. 31, 1921, making an agreement that would expire at the height of the theatrical season.

When this was pointed out to the Equity council they replied that any agreement made would have to terminate on the last day of the calendar year. The managers agreed to abandon all damage suits against actors who had violated their contracts, establish no black list, to discriminate in no way against any actor because of his membership in the Actors Equity Association.

The managers desired to insure against closed theaters by the managers required that members of the Actors Equity Association should work with members of the Fidelity League or any association organization.

The Actors Equity Association refused any mention of the Actors Fidelity League.

The Producing Managers Association only sought reasonable guarantees against closed shops and strikes. The Actors Equity Association's reply terminated with the following paragraph: "We add, however, that the use of the word (unacceptable) in this letter means that we whom we represent have taken, in reference to the matters referred to in position which as expressed in this letter, is definite and final."

A booking agency has been opened by the Producing Managers Association at the Morosco Theater Building, 1111 Broadway, New York City.

Wallace Munroe in charge of the actors and actresses. Already several actors have entered their names in the association's books. It is understood that the Actors Equity Association is determined to have been laying plans for their own employment bureau.

Meeting of the vaudeville, circus and minstrel branch of the Association.

ated Actors and Artists Association Friday night is the first open meeting of the White Rats since April, 1917, when the strike of vaudeville players was broken by the vaudeville managers. The White Rats claim they have grown steadily since then, despite the fact that they have not been favored at all by the managers, who have worked with the National Vaudeville Artists, even to the extent of establishing a clubhouse for them in this city.

The Rats, who now talk of an organization called the Four A's Vaudeville Association, more details of which are expected to be made known Friday night, call the National Vaudeville Artists the Fidelity League of the vaudeville profession. The Rats claim that a large percentage of the 18,000 vaudeville performers have never proclaimed any allegiance to the National Vaudeville Artists. The managers say that conditions for vaudeville performers were never better than they are now. But Rats sympathizers say there is still room for much improvement. Although fixed by law at 5 per cent, they say they are compelled frequently by "extras" and by paying booking commission also to the man who hires them, to pay as high as 10 and 15 per cent commissions for bookings. In addition the players pay for transportation, costumes, scenery and nearly everything else used in the act. A minimum of three performances a day may be asked.

### Booking Methods Examined

Vaudeville performers point out that the vaudeville managers and their booking methods are now under investigation by the Federal Trade Commission. It is understood the testimony against the managers is all in and that the managers will put in their defense later this month. The chief speakers tonight are, besides Francis Wilson, the former leader of the White Rats, James W. Fitzpatrick and Harry Mountford. They have always stood for better conditions for vaudeville performers, especially for women performers.

Improvement of conditions for women on the stage should be one of the results of the strike, said a prominent actress to this office recently. "Some one ought to bring out into the light," she said, "the shameful conditions under which women are frequently forced to work on the stage. If the strike can be used to force all managers and stage directors to regard the women of the stage as ladies at all times, it will do great good. It is impossible to describe in detail exactly what I mean, but for one thing it is time chorus girls were rehearsed without being cursed. It is time players were given places according to their ability and not because of the degree of their friendship with the managers or some friend of his on or off the stage. Let the strike go on until the American stage is freed from indecency and favoritism."

### Affidavits Prepared

The managers scoff at such charges, but any unprejudiced observer knows that there is plenty of ground for them. Affidavits are in existence proving that women on the stage have been subjected to indignities which, to put it mildly, has not been creditable to their employers.

As the strike lengthens, the profit-sharing theater plan continues to draw comment. The American Federation of Labor leaders are still opposed to execution of the plan now. For this reason many members of Equity believe adoption of the plan now to be unwise. Despite this fact, it is known that several groups of Equity members are rehearsing plays which, presumably, they intend to produce themselves if the strike should continue much longer.

Henry E. Dixey is eager to see the profit-sharing idea expand into a national theater.

"We haven't one now," he said to a representative of this office, "and we are the laughing stock of Europe. We should have a great, popular national theater in which shares are sold to the public at \$1 each with the people having the privilege of voting on the kinds of plays they want."

### Needs of Theater

"The theater needs neither salacious plays, nor salacious music. There are plenty of clean things to do without holding entirely to the goody-goody pieces. Let us have plays with a spiritual background and uplift, plays that will bring us to better things. There could be a great pantomime with some real clowning at Christmas time. And never a middle man, manager, salesman, whatever you wish to call him. The theater could be run on a profit-sharing basis for the actors, the actor managers, a theater for American actors and American authors. With the classics in the repertoire, of course. But new plays, too. I've read a book of the history of the United States in 1864 and it contains material enough for plays to last us for three years. But what is the encouragement now for bringing out such material? The managers prefer pie-throwing plays, chamber scenes, unclean fun. Some one just lately left a lot of money for the advancement of music. Let some one do that for a national theater. And let us have a national conservatory for training girls and boys to be actors. If we don't have one soon, we won't have an American actor on the stage in 30 years."

### First All-Union Theater

The New York Hippodrome is the first all-union theater in the United States. The chorus girls have an eight performance, \$30 week, with pro rata for the four usual extra performances, bringing the salary to \$35. Equity points to the Hippodrome as an example for all the managers to follow.

Jack Terry of Terry and Lambert, whose English character sketching act

was a feature of the Equity bill at the Thomas Hefsky Theater this week, said that his experience in the English actors' strike back in 1907 convinced him that Equity must win this fight. Mr. Terry said the present strike in many ways was parallel to his experience in the English strike, and he was convinced that loyalty to Equity, by all its members, would bring in a new day for the American theater.

### Benefit Is Planned

Striking Actors in Boston Ready to Aid Equity Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Some common ground of agreement for the future conduct of industry in the United States will be sought by representatives of Labor, Capital, Agriculture, and the public, which he has called to meet in Washington on Oct. 6. A copy of the letter sent by the President to seven organizations asking them to name delegates was made public at the White House yesterday.

Recognition of the public as a distinct element which should be represented in a conference on industrial problems is a feature of the President's plan that is noted with special interest, and he has allowed this element 15 delegates, to be selected by himself. The American Federation of Labor also is asked to select 15 delegates, but no other organization more than five. It is presumed the federation will include the railroad brotherhoods in the Labor delegation. Agricultural interests are allowed three delegates and investment bankers two.

In the following letter to Magnus W. Alexander, managing director of the National Industrial Conference Board of Boston, Massachusetts, and in identical letters to the other organizations, the President assumes that the cost of sending delegates to the conference will be borne by the respective organizations, and it is presumed the public who will pay their expenses and so obviate a charge against the federal treasury.

President's Letter  
"For the purpose of reaching, if possible, some common ground of agreement and action with regard to the future conduct of industry, I desire to obtain the combined judgment of representative employers, representative employees, and representatives of the general public conversant with these matters, and for the accomplishment of that purpose I have decided to call a conference of five persons to be selected by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, five persons to be selected by the American Federation of Labor, three persons to be selected by the farming organizations, and two persons to be selected by the investment bankers to be selected by the representatives of the general public, whom I shall select, these representatives to meet in the city of Washington on Oct. 6, 1919, for the purpose of consulting together on the great and vital questions affecting our industrial life and their consequent effect upon all our people, to discuss such methods as have already been tried out of bringing Capital and Labor into close cooperation, and to canvass every relevant feature of the present industrial situation, for the purpose of enabling us to work out, if possible, in a genuine spirit of cooperation, a

bill in equity against players in the show at the Plymouth Theater was continued yesterday until next Wednesday.

Howard Kyle, representing the Actors Fidelity League, spoke at a meeting here on Wednesday night, but left the city yesterday without starting a drive for members in that organization.

### Equity Leases Theater

Equity has leased the Savoy Theater in Newark, New Jersey, and will move the present Thomas Hefsky Theater show there next week. John Cort says he will open "Just a Minute, Please," and "Roly Poly Eyes" at the Knickerbocker and Cort here on Sept. 15 and 16. George White plans to put a revue on the Century Roof with piano and concertina. Florenz Ziegfeld has obtained an injunction restraining Eddie Cantor from appearing in any attraction other than the "Follies" during the life of Cantor's contract with him. The "Follies" is announced to reopen at the New Amsterdam next week. The Motion Picture Operators Union met again last night.

### POSTAL CLERKS DEMAND BONUS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Chicago postal clerks yesterday sent word to E. J. Ryan, national president of the Terminal Railway Clerks Association at Washington, that unless they were granted a \$500 bonus for this year wholesale "resignations" would become effective Oct. 1.

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A prominent place in the wardrobe of every well-dressed woman is accorded a frock of tricotine. Models that reveal the accepted silhouette for Autumn are here in profuse variety—Redingotes, Basque and tunic predominating.

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DETROIT, MICH.

## CONFERENCE UPON INDUSTRY CALLED

President Wilson Asks That Representatives of Labor, Capital, Agriculture and the People Give Him Their Views

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Some common ground of agreement for the future conduct of industry in the United States will be sought by representatives of Labor, Capital, Agriculture, and the public, which he has called to meet in Washington on Oct. 6. A copy of the letter sent by the President to seven organizations asking them to name delegates was made public at the White House yesterday.

Recognition of the public as a distinct element which should be represented in a conference on industrial problems is a feature of the President's plan that is noted with special interest, and he has allowed this element 15 delegates, to be selected by himself. The American Federation of Labor also is asked to select 15 delegates, but no other organization more than five. It is presumed the federation will include the railroad brotherhoods in the Labor delegation. Agricultural interests are allowed three delegates and investment bankers two.

In the following letter to Magnus W. Alexander, managing director of the National Industrial Conference Board of Boston, Massachusetts, and in identical letters to the other organizations, the President assumes that the cost of sending delegates to the conference will be borne by the respective organizations, and it is presumed the public who will pay their expenses and so obviate a charge against the federal treasury.

### President's Letter

"For the purpose of reaching, if possible, some common ground of agreement and action with regard to the future conduct of industry, I desire to obtain the combined judgment of representative employers, representative employees, and representatives of the general public conversant with these matters, and for the accomplishment of that purpose I have decided to call a conference of five persons to be selected by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, five persons to be selected by the American Federation of Labor, three persons to be selected by the farming organizations, and two persons to be selected by the investment bankers to be selected by the representatives of the general public, whom I shall select, these representatives to meet in the city of Washington on Oct. 6, 1919, for the purpose of consulting together on the great and vital questions affecting our industrial life and their consequent effect upon all our people, to discuss such methods as have already been tried out of bringing Capital and Labor into close cooperation, and to canvass every relevant feature of the present industrial situation, for the purpose of enabling us to work out, if possible, in a genuine spirit of cooperation, a

practicable method of association based upon a real community of interest which will redound to the welfare of all our people.

### Means of Recovery Sought

"The wastages of war have seriously interfered with the natural course of our industrial and economic development. The nervous tension of our people has not yet relaxed to normal. The necessity of devising at once methods by which we can speedily recover from this condition and obviate the wastefulness caused by the continued interruption of many of our important industrial enterprises by strikes and lockouts emphasizes the need for a meeting of the minds in conference such as I have suggested. I am sure that your organization will gladly bear the expenses of its own representatives to a conference called for such an important purpose and I would, therefore, request that you select five persons to act as the representatives of the National Industrial Conference Board in the conference, and advise the Secretary of Labor of the names and addresses of the persons selected so that he may make the necessary arrangements for the meeting."

"Sincerely yours,"

"WOODROW WILSON."

The organizations addressed, in addition to the National Industrial Conference Board and the American Federation of Labor, are: Investment Bankers Association, Baltimore, Maryland; American Society of Equity, Omaha, Wisconsin; the National Grange, Peoria, Illinois; National Farmers Union, Union City, Georgia; and Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, District of Columbia.

## LIQUOR MEN PAY FINES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York.—Thirty-one liquor dealers, bar tenders and waiters arrested in a recent roundup by federal authorities of violators of the War-Time Prohibition Act, pleaded guilty and were fined \$50 each by federal Judge Foster. The fines were paid.

### PROFITING TO BE FOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The National Association of Attorneys-Gen-

eral yesterday put under way a campaign to fight profiteering in the United States and to reduce living costs. Clifford L. Hiltón, of Minnesota, reelected president of the association, is chairman of a committee of five to consider profiteering. A conference in Washington, District of Columbia, will be held to enlist the cooperation of federal officials, and later a meeting of the committee will be held, probably in the middle west.

## WOMEN VOTE OUT CITY COMMITTEE

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Members of the city Democratic Executive Committee, which recently granted Atlanta women the privilege of voting in the Democratic white primary, appeared yesterday to have been defeated by a man, and according to E. C. Buchanan, chairman, the result was due to the women's votes.

Members of this committee are elected in the primary at which city officials are nominated. After granting the primary ballot to women, committee members became embroiled with suffrage leaders over disposal of the \$3766 registration fees the women paid.

## DECISION POSTPONED IN POLICE CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Edwin U. Curtis, police commissioner of Boston, announced yesterday that in response to a request from the Mayor he would withhold until next Monday his decision in the cases of the police union officials recently tried before him on charges of joining a Labor union. Officers of the union conferred with Mr. Curtis yesterday, but made no statement.

### MORE TROOPS REACH NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York.—Several more units of the first division arrived yesterday from Brest on the transports Santa Teresa and Edelyn. On the Santa Teresa were 26 officers and 1133 men of the eighteenth infantry. The Edelyn brought 31 officers and 875 men of the first engineers. The first battalion of the twenty-sixth infantry, field and staff, headquarters and supply companies and medical detachment arrived on the Finland.

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## AMENDMENT TO LAND BILL IS DEFEATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An amendment to the Land Leasing Bill, which would have authorized the President to fix and control the prices for coal, oil, and other products derived from government lands leased under the measure, was rejected on Wednesday by Senate, 48 to 10. It was offered by R. M. LaFollette, (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, and met strong opposition from western senators.

Senator Smoot of Utah said the plan was unworkable, while Senator Lenroot, also of Wisconsin, declared the amendment would further perpetuate the control of the Standard Oil Company, and would result in fixing the price of oil refined by independents, while the Standard Oil would go free.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## INSTON WINS

M.W. T. TILDEN 2D

## Florida Player Defeats Philadelphia Star for Highest Tennis Honors in United States in Straight Sets—Richards Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 4.—The final match of the United States National Tennis tournament, a match for the highest honor in the sport, was won by Vincent Richards of St. Louis, who defeated M. W. T. Tilden of Philadelphia in four straight sets, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1.

## JOHN HOBBS HEARD IN MAYS SUIT

President of American League of Baseball Clubs Under Examination for Two Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—B. B. Johnson, president of the American League of Baseball Clubs, was examined for two hours Thursday in the suit of the New York club against Mr. Johnson for damages alleged to have been suffered because of the suspension of pitcher C. W. Mays. The examination, which was held before Referee J. J. Gillespie in this city, was preliminary to the hearing of the injunction proceedings before Justice R. L. Luce in the Supreme Court Friday.

The examination ended in an adjournment being taken till Thursday, Sept. 11, at 1 o'clock.

Stephen Baldwin appeared in behalf of the league's president and C. H. Tuttle for the owners of the New York club, Colonels J. J. Ruppert and T. L. Huston.

Mr. Baldwin objected when his client was asked to relate the previous history of the Cleveland club. He asked that Tuttle be confined to the three questions propounded in the court of examination. The first one was relative to what, if anything, Johnson had to do with the suspension of Mays. Efforts to introduce the constitution of the Cleveland club of which Johnson is stockholder, met with successful opposition. Johnson's present holdings in the Cleveland club amount to \$58,000. At one time he had come to the financial assistance of the club, advancing \$100,000 from his own funds. Johnson's affiliations with this club date back from 1916.

After Arthur Somers relinquished the presidency in favor of J. W. Dunn, Johnson acknowledged that the transfer of stock to himself was not recorded. Johnson told of conversations he had had with the presidents of various clubs when the Mays issue was reached. His first intimation that any club was negotiating for the pitcher was when he received an account indicating that C. A. Comiskey, president of the Chicago club, sought to acquire him. The American League chief hurried to Chicago and tried to get in touch with H. H. Frazee, owner of the Boston club. Later he summoned Clarke Griffith to his office and went to St. Louis where he talked the matter over with P. C. Ball. Connie Mack also attended a conference with Johnson where they discussed the disciplining of Mays.

Later Johnson met the New York club owners and learned that the club was anxious to get Mays. He said that on July 23 to his personal knowledge only two of the clubs wanted the pitcher. An admission by Johnson that he had increased his financial interest in the Cleveland Club last November to the extent of \$8,500 was looked upon with importance by counsel for the New York club. At that time the stockholders were assessed upon percentage of their holdings. Mr. Tuttle asked if the assessment was not 17 per cent of the holdings and whether \$8,500 would not represent that percentage of \$50,000. Johnson acknowledged that the stockholders were asked to subscribe for an additional amount, but said that he could not determine what percentage it was.

IOWA SIGNS J. N. ASHMORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—J. N. Ashmore, director of athletics at the University of Colorado, has been elected assistant athletic coach at the University of Iowa and will report this month to Director H. H. Jones in starting football practice. Mr. Ashmore will probably take charge of baseball, and may coach basketball as well. The new coach is a former Illinois star. He played football in 1901, and also won his letter in baseball. He was an army captain, directing athletics for the soldiers in American camps.

PENN STARTS FOOTBALL

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Six players answered Captain Bell's call for informal preliminary practice for the University of Pennsylvania football eleven Wednesday. Light work was given them, with Lawson Robertson, Penn's track coach, in charge. Official practice starts Saturday, when Coach R. C. Fowler will appear. Miller, who with Bell has been in France for two years, and Withington, star tackle on the Student Army Training Corps eleven last fall, reported.

GIANTS SIGN PITCHER RYAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—William Ryan, of Holy Cross, joined the New York National League Baseball Club Thursday. He is well known as a pitcher in the New England States. He went on the training trip with the New York team last year.

## DERBYSHIRE IS CRICKET WINNER

Defeats the Australian Team at Derby, July 15, in a Light-Scoring Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—The Australian cricket team suffered a defeat at the hands of Derbyshire July 15 at Derby. At the end of the first innings the Australians were 56 runs behind the County team. The scoring on both sides was not conspicuous for the number of runs made. In the second innings the Australians fared no better, and the two bowlers for Derbyshire, Horsley and Morton, proved too much for them. Horsley and Morton in both innings had a very good analysis. In the end the Australians were all dismissed with 36 runs still to make to win. The scores:

DERBYSHIRE

L. Oliver, c Oldfield, b Lampard ..... 19  
Cadman, b Gregory ..... 3  
Beet, b Gregory ..... 3  
Maltouse, c Winning, b Collins ..... 30  
Morton, b Lampard ..... 36  
J. D. Southern, c Oldfield, b Gregory ..... 31  
Revill, b Winning ..... 31  
Wild, c Oldfield, b Gregory ..... 21  
Seyern, not out ..... 21  
Horsley, c Oldfield, b Stirling ..... 9  
Ratcliffe, c Oldfield, b Trennery ..... 10  
Extras ..... 10  
Total ..... 181

Second Innings

Oliver, c Oldfield, b Gregory ..... 8  
Cadman, b Gregory ..... 15  
Beet, c Stirling, b Collins ..... 15  
Maltouse, b Gregory ..... 9  
Wild, c Gregory, b Collins ..... 2  
Revill, c Winning, b Collins ..... 43  
Southern, b Lampard, b Gregory ..... 43  
Morton, b Gregory ..... 1  
Seyern, c Gregory, b Collins ..... 10  
Horsley, b W. b Gregory ..... 0  
Ratcliffe, not out ..... 0  
Byes 2, 1 b 1, n b 3 ..... 8  
Total ..... 112

AUSTRALIANS

H. L. Collins, c Ratcliffe, b Horsley ..... 69  
W. L. Trennery, b Horsley ..... 69  
E. Bull, c Maltouse, b Morton ..... 2  
C. E. Pellew, b Morton ..... 15  
C. B. Willis, c Horsley, b Morton ..... 0  
J. E. Murray, b Horsley, not out ..... 0  
J. W. Lampard, b W. b Horsley ..... 0  
W. S. Stirling, b W. b Horsley ..... 0  
J. M. Gregory, b Horsley ..... 28  
E. A. Oldfield, not out ..... 2  
S. Winning, b W. b Horsley ..... 2  
Leg-byes 2, n b 2 ..... 4  
Total ..... 125

Second Innings

Collins, c Ratcliffe, b Horsley ..... 16  
Trennery, c Beet, b Horsley ..... 9  
Bull, b W. b Morton ..... 5  
Pellew, b Horsley ..... 0  
Willis, b Horsley ..... 1  
Murray, b Morton ..... 54  
Lampard, b Horsley ..... 0  
Stirling, b Morton ..... 0  
Gregory, c Wild, b Horsley ..... 0  
Oldfield, not out ..... 26  
Winning, c Beet, b Ratcliffe ..... 10  
Byes 2, 1 b 2, n b 2 ..... 10  
Total ..... 132

In the County cricket match between Yorkshire and Northamptonshire at Sheffield, July 14 and 15, the Yorkshire team won by 74 runs. Yorkshire started very badly by only making 85 runs in their first innings, while Northamptonshire made 149. In their second innings the Yorkshire men made a splendid recovery. Holmes knocked off 91 runs, while the partnership between G. W. Wilson and Burton added 82 to the Yorkshire total. For the Northamptonshire side the best score was made by Wells with 60. The scores:

YORKS

Holmes, b Wells ..... 91  
Sutcliffe, c Haywood, b Woolley ..... 9  
Denton, b Wells ..... 0  
Kilner, c Woolley, b Wells ..... 0  
Rhodes, c Buswell, b Wells ..... 4  
G. Wilson, b Wells ..... 27  
Robinson, c Buswell, b Wells ..... 6  
D. C. F. Burton, b Wells ..... 10  
Waddington, c Walden, b Wells ..... 10  
Hoyle, b Woolley ..... 7  
Williams, not out ..... 0  
Byes 3, 1 b 1 ..... 4  
Total ..... 85

Second Innings

Holmes, c Buswell, b Woolley ..... 91  
Sutcliffe, run out ..... 6  
Denton, run out ..... 6  
Kilner, c Walden, b Davies ..... 6  
Rhodes, b W. b Wells ..... 15  
Wilson, c Buswell, b Woolley ..... 56  
Robinson, b W. b Wells ..... 4  
Burton, c Wright, b Woolley ..... 26  
Waddington, b Wells ..... 5  
Hoyle, c Izzard, b Woolley ..... 0  
Williams, not out ..... 0  
Byes 12, 1 b 4, n b 1 ..... 17  
Total ..... 273

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

A. R. Hawtin, b Waddington ..... 15  
W. Izzard, c Sutcliffe, b Waddington ..... 10  
E. E. Holland, c Sutcliffe, b Waddington ..... 10  
Haywood, c Kilner, b Robinson ..... 52  
Woolley, b W. b Rhodes ..... 26  
Walden, c b Rhodes ..... 21  
Wells, c Robinson, b Rhodes ..... 0  
J. F. Davies, c b Rhodes ..... 0  
Buswell, not out ..... 10  
Davies, at Hoyle, b Rhodes ..... 0  
B. Wright, b Rhodes ..... 1  
J. N. Beasley, c Rhodes, b Robinson ..... 1  
Byes 8, 1 b 3 ..... 19  
Total ..... 149

Second Innings

Hawtin, c Robinson, b Waddington ..... 3  
Izzard, b Waddington ..... 19  
Holland, c Waddington, b Williams ..... 7  
Haywood, b Waddington ..... 2  
Woolley, b Waddington ..... 12  
Walden, b Rhodes ..... 12  
Wells, b Rhodes ..... 60  
Wright, c b Rhodes ..... 1  
Buswell, b W. b Rhodes ..... 0  
Davies, at Hoyle, b Rhodes ..... 0  
Beasley, not out ..... 0  
Byes 15, 1 b 2 ..... 16  
Total ..... 135

The three-days cricket match between the Gentlemen and Players finished at Lords, July 16, in a draw. The Gentlemen made 214 in their first innings, and declared after making 322 in their second innings. This left the Players 372 runs to get to win. When one side has declared, it is not worth trying to conjecture what would have happened if the innings had been declared sooner, but when play ended the Players had made 215 runs for the loss of only three wickets.

The most conspicuous batsman for the Gentlemen was D. J. Knight (Surrey), who made 124 runs in the second innings in splendid style against the

## ONLY THREE GAMES IN THE NATIONAL

Braves Win From Philadelphia, While Giants and Pittsburgh Both Boost Average Thursday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National League season was closed Thursday with three games. The Braves defeated the Philadelphia Phillies, 4 to 1. The Giants defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates, 4 to 3. The St. Louis Cardinals defeated the Cincinnati Reds, 4 to 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	44	31	.587
New York	42	42	.500
Chicago	42	42	.500
Pittsburgh	38	59	.443
Brooklyn	37	61	.432
Boston	47	65	.423
St. Louis	42	73	.365
Philadelphia	41	74	.356

THURSDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 4, Philadelphia 1  
New York 5, Brooklyn 1  
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 3

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston  
Brooklyn at New York  
Chicago at Pittsburgh  
Cincinnati at St. Louis

BRVES DEFEAT PHILLIES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Braves defeated the Philadelphia Phillies Thursday, 4 to 1. The contest was even until the eighth frame. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Boston ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 3 8 2  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 8 0  
Batteries—Scott and Gowdy; Smith and Traggerson. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

GIANTS DEFEAT BROOKLYN

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Giants defeated the Brooklyn Dodgers Thursday, 4 to 3. The contest was even until the eighth frame. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 3 8 2  
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 5 2  
Batteries—Benton, Gonzales and Snyder; Mammux and Miller. Umpires—Quigley and Snyder.

PITTSBURGH DEFEAT CUBS

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Pittsburgh Pirates won a 10-inning game from the Chicago Cubs Thursday, 4 to 3. The visitors used three pitchers. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R H E  
Pittsburgh ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 4 10 0  
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 12 1  
Batteries—Adams, Cooper and Schmidt; Martin, Baldo, Hendrix and Dailey. Umpires—Rigler and Byron.

CHEYLESORE CUP WON BY NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BISLEY, England—The competition for the Cheylesmore cup at the National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley was decided July 16. The Cheylesmore cup competition is open to teams of four present members from any one unit of the British forces. It is carried out as nearly as possible under active service conditions, and is a knock-out competition. It provides an opportunity for very keen rivalry between the various units. The competition is a good test of training, besides actual marksmanship, as it opens with a sprint of 110 yards up to the first firing point, and there is a distance of 250 yards between the last three series.

The competition gradually developed into a struggle between the Royal Marine Light Infantry, the School of Musketry, Hythe, and the New Zealand Machine Gun Corps. In the final, the New Zealand Machine Gun Corps beat the Royal Marine Light Infantry.

On the same day the result of the competition for the grand championship aggregate was announced. This competition is decided on the scores made in several of the early shoots, and went this year to Chief Petty Officer F. E. Morton of the Royal Navy. The Royal Air Force took second place, and a Canadian finished third. The scores:

GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP AGGREGATE

The Challenge Trophy—The Gold Cross and Prize in kind, value £25

C.P.O. F. E. Morton, R.N. 42 43 39 43 31 37 30 29 48 47—427

The Silver Cross

Maj. H. R. Northover, R.A.F. 42 41 41 38 32 29 29 35 41 45—411

The Bronze Cross

Capt. F. R. Martin, Can. 45 37 38 31 38 32 32 44 33—406

COMISKEY OPPOSES NINE-GAME SERIES

CHICAGO, Illinois—C. A. Comiskey, owner of the Chicago American League Baseball Club, has declared his opposition to the proposal of the National Commission that the World Series be increased from seven to nine games. He said that he could see no reason for turning from the custom of playing a series of seven games to decide the world's championship.

"I believe that when an organization establishes a custom it should be followed," he said. "Of course, if the league votes for nine games, then we will have to see what is to be done. I sympathize with the fans who want to see the games each fall, and who are disappointed because a 32,000 capacity ball park will not seat 150,000 persons, but this situation cannot be avoided."

FOOTBALL RESULTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The association football program was continued yesterday. The first division results were: Everton 2, Bradford 0; West Bromwich 2, Newcastle United 0; Middlesbrough 2, Blackburn Rovers 2. In the second division, Leeds City 3, Coventry 0. The Southern League matches were all drawn.

BRVES FIELD PHILLIES—BRVES

Today at 3:15  
Stadium at Wright & Ditson's

## STAINES REGATTA CLOSSES SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

STAINES, England—The last of the best-boat regattas on the Thames during the present season was held at Staines July 26, and provided the Thames Rowing Club with a triumph. Their list of successes was made up of the junior sculls, the junior fours and eights. The Vesta Club also took a couple of events in the Staines regatta and the junior eights. I. P. Muller, the Danish amateur sculling champion, appeared in the senior sculls and won that event by 1½ lengths. The summary:

Junior Sculls—Won by G. E. T. Eyston, Thames Rowing Club; Lieut. A. G. Salisbury-Jones, M. C. Household Brigade Rowing Club, 0; 2 lengths.

Staines Sculls—Won by L. G. Field, Vesta Rowing Club; Maj. A. F. Jacob, D. S. O., Kingston Rowing Club, 0; over a length.

Senior Sculls—Won by I. P. Muller, Maidenhead Rowing Club; W. J. Harris, London Rowing Club, 0; 1½ lengths.

Clinker-Built Fours—Won by Marlow Rowing Club; Royal Chester Rowing Club, 0; 2 lengths.

Staines Fours—Won by Thames Rowing Club (A crew)—G. H. Kelly (bow), J. Borsford Jr., C. K. Roylance, S. 1. Fairbairn (stroke); Thames Rowing Club (B crew)—H. B. Long (bow), A. C. Chubb, P. C. Howard, J. K. Dunlop (stroke), 0; 2 lengths.

Junior Eights—Won by Vesta Rowing Club; Isis Rowing Club, 0; two lengths.

Staines Eights—Won by Thames Rowing Club; Aurio Rowing Club, 0; a length.

Senior Eights—Won by Thames Rowing Club; Marlow Rowing Club, 0; a length.

Allied Forces Eights—Won by Marlow Rowing Club (service crew); Australian Infantry Force, 0; three-quarters of a length.

Senior Fours—Won by Thames Rowing Club; London Rowing Club, 0; half a length.

ROYAL CLYDE REGATTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HUNTER'S QUAY, Scotland—The Royal Clyde Yacht Club recently held its regatta at Hunter's Quay on the Clyde. In the class for yachts over 35 tons there were only two entries—Harbinger, which is owned by Major Coutie, and Pelagia. The race was won by Major Coutie's yacht. In the race for yachts under 35 tons, which is handicapped, Minora came in first, while Tigris was second, both yachts having a 15-second start from Parmigan. Tribby, owned by J. L. Dunlop, was first in the handicap race for yachts not over five (old) rating, while Sunshine was second. In the race open to the one design Royal Irish Yacht Club yawl class, first prize went to Ivina. The other races held were those for yachts of the six-meter class; a handicap race for yachts not exceeding four (old) rating and one for yachts of the sailing-boat class.

CHELSEA BEATS SUNDERLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Chelsea stamped themselves as a powerful force among the association football clubs yesterday, when they followed up Saturday's success against Everton with a win over Sunderland, 2 goals to 0. Other notable successes in the league first division were Arsenal's success at Liverpool by 3 to 2, and Bradford City's win at Preston by 5 to 1. Other results in the first division were: Aston Villa 2, Derby County 2; Bolton 1, Burnley 1; Manchester United 0, Sheffield Wednesday 0; Sheffield United 3, Notts County 0; Manchester City 3, Oldham 1. In the second division results were: Bury 2, Huddersfield 0; Hull 3, Stoke 0; Bristol City 2, Notts Forest 1; Tottenham 4, Leicester 0; Wolverhampton 6, Glimsby 1; Stockport 4, Rotherham 1; Barnsley 7, West Ham 0; Blackpool 3, Lincoln 0; South Shields 1, Birmingham 0. In the Southern League: Brentford 2, Millwall 2; Swansea, 2, Southampton 1.

DUBLIN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland—In the Irish open tennis championships, concluded at Dublin July 19, Miss Ryan, California, had an easy victory over Miss Janet Jackson in the ladies' singles, the sets being 6-0, 6-1. The final of the ladies' doubles was rather a surprise, as Mrs. Beatty and Miss Jackson beat Miss R. S. Ryan and Miss Durlacker by 6-3, 2-6, 6-4.

In the men's singles, Major Campbell beat V. Miley, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3, and in the men's doubles, J. F. Stokes and S. Scoop, beat W. Miley and W. G. Ireland, 6-2, 6-2, 2-6, 6-3. The final of the mixed doubles resulted in Miss Ryan and Colonel Day beating Miss Beatty and J. F. Stokes, 6-3, 6-2.

GIANTS BUY PITCHER

CHARLESTON, South Carolina—Paul Johnson, pitcher of the Charleston South Atlantic League club, has been sold to the New York Giants, it was announced yesterday by President Walsh.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY

Daily sailings from Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St. People's line daily 6 P. M. Night Express Line, week days, 7 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, 9 P. M. West 122d St. (all steamers) half hour later. Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning. Direct rail connection at Albany to all points North, East and West. Phone Canal-3000.

Express Freight Service. Autos Carried.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

TRIPS RESUMED

SEE U. S. BATHERS

PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING

PROVINCETOWN

100-mile round trip to CAPE COD on large white hull 6 P. M. Night Express Line, week days, 7 P. M.; Sundays and holidays, 9 P. M. West 122d St. (all steamers) half hour later. Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning. Direct rail connection at Albany to all points North, East and West. Phone Canal-3000.

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## WASHINGTON AND ATHLETICS SPLIT

Detroit Defeats St. Louis in Only Other American League Contest Thursday Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American League season was split Thursday afternoon with Detroit defeating St. Louis, 2 to 0, in the only other contest of the day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	77	45	.631
Cleveland	70	49	.588
Detroit	70	50	.583
New York	62	51	.549
St. Louis	62	59	.512
Boston	55	65</	



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

BEST YEAR FOR  
LOCOMOTIVE CO.

American Locomotive Company's Annual Report Says Largest Sales and Profits in the History of the Company Are Enjoyed

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The annual report of the American Locomotive Company for the year ended June 30, 1919, shows the largest sales and profits in the history of the company. The year-over was \$108,923,524, compared with \$80,588,070, the previous year. The company's net profit was \$10,262,567, compared with \$7,736,000 in 1918. The company's net profit was \$10,262,567, compared with \$7,736,000 in 1918.

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## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Best Sugar	88	88	87	87
Am Can	57	57	56	56
Am Car & Fdy	138	138	134	136
Am Inter Corp	100	102	100	102
Am Loco	97	98	95	96
Am Mfg	79	79	78	77
Am Sugar	129	131	129	130
Am Tel & Tel	101	101	99	100
Am Woolen	123	123	117	118
Atchafalpa	70	70	69	69
Atchafalpa	91	91	90	90
ATI & W I	161	164	160	160
Bald Loco	134	132	122	123
BP & O	42	42	41	41
Both Steel B	36	36	35	35
B R T	25	25	24	24
Can Pacific	152	153	152	153
Can Leather	100	104	100	102
Chandler	272	282	271	280
C M & S P	44	44	43	43
Chino	45	45	44	45
Corn Prod	90	90	87	89
Crucible Steel	192	192	177	180
Cuba Cane	73	73	72	72
Cuba Cane	73	73	72	72
Endicott-John	108	109	108	108
Erie	164	164	163	164
Gen Electric	172	173	170	170
Gen Motors	245	245	243	245
Goodrich	77	78	76	78
Inspiration	62	63	62	62
Kennecott	37	37	37	37
Marine	61	61	57	58
Marine	61	61	57	58
Max Motor	51	52	49	49
Mex Pet	193	198	189	195
Midvale	55	55	53	53
Mo Pacific	29	29	28	28
N Y C & H	74	74	74	74
N Y C & H	74	74	74	74
No Fac	89	89	88	88
Pan-Am	129	131	128	128
Penn	43	43	41	41
Pierce-Arrow	56	56	55	55
Reading	80	80	80	80
Rep I & Steel	96	96	94	94
Sinclair	59	59	58	58
So Pacific	102	102	101	101
So Ry	26	26	25	25
Studebaker	115	120	114	117
Texas	26	26	25	25
Tex & Pac	52	52	50	50
Transcont Oil	54	54	53	53
Union Pac	124	124	122	123
U S Prod	82	82	81	82
U S Rubber	128	128	126	127
U S Steel	107	107	106	106
Utah Copper	88	88	87	87
U S Realty	45	45	44	44
Wells Fargo	57	57	55	55
Wills-Overland	24	24	23	23
Total sales	1,583,600			

LIBERTY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	99.98	100.00	99.90	99.98
Lib 4 1/2	99.98	100.00	99.90	99.98
Lib 5 1/2	99.98	100.00	99.90	99.98
Lib 6 1/2	99.98	100.00	99.90	99.98
Lib 7 1/2	99.98	100.00	99.90	99.98
Lib 8 1/2	99.98	100.00	99.90	99.98
Lib 9 1/2	99.98	100.00	99.90	99.98
Lib 10 1/2	99.98	100.00	99.90	99.98
Lib 11 1/2	99.98	100.00	99.90	99.98
Lib 12 1/2	99.98	100.00	99.90	99.98

FOREIGN BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	97	97	97	97
City of Lyons 6s	99	99	99	99
May Old Colony 5s	99	99	99	99
Un King 5s, 1917	96	96	96	96
Un King 5s, 1918	96	96	96	96

## BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec	%
Am Tel & Tel	100	1	1
Am Woolen	118	1	1
Am Bosch Mag	111	1	1
Am Zinc	24	1	1
Am do pf	60	1	1
Arizona Com	15	1	1
Booth Fish	18	1	1
Boston Elevated	67	1	1
Butte & Sup	2	1	1
Cal & Arizona	77	1	1
Cal & Hecla	42	1	1
Copper Range	54	1	1
David Daily	18	1	1
East Butte	18	1	1
East Mass	26	1	1
Fairbanks	78	1	1
Granby	68	1	1
I. Creek com	43	1	1
Isle Royale	35	1	1
Lake Copper	64	1	1
Mass Gas	70	1	1
May-Old Colony	94	1	1
Miami	27	1	1
Mohawk	73	1	1
N. Y. N. H. & H.	32	1	1
North Butte	16	1	1
Old Dominion	43	1	1
Oscoda	61	1	1
Pond Creek	18	1	1
Stewart	50	1	1
Swift & Co	14	1	1
United Fruit	12	1	1
United Shoe	52	1	1
U S Smelting	67	1	1

\*New York quotation.

## NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	10	10 1/2
Boone	3	3 1/2
Boston & Mont	7	8
Calendula	4	4 1/2
Cos Cobber	4	4 1/2
Cosden & Co	10	11
Emerson	6	6 1/2
Glenrock	2	2 1/2
Goldfield Cons	1	1 1/2
Hecla Mining	5	5 1/2
Howe Sound	4	4 1/2
Inventive Oil	3	3 1/2
Jumbo	10	10 1/2
Kerr Lake	5	5 1/2
Louisiana Co	35	40
Inter Refining	15	18
N Y Shipping	24	25
Peerless	46	46 1/2
Pressman Tire	6	6 1/2
Queen Oil	9	10
Salt Creek	5	5 1/2
Savoy Oil	8	8 1/2
Silver King	12	13
Sinclair Gulf	5	5 1/2
Standard Mfg	14	15
Submarine Bond	18	19
Texas Ranger	2	2 1/2
United States Sm	2	2 1/2
United Verde Ext	4	4 1/2
Vanadium Steel	24	25
White Eagle Oil	4	4 1/2
W States O & G	4	4 1/2

## CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn	1.64	1.64	1.60	1.60
Sept	1.30	1.30	1.27	1.28
May	1.29	1.29	1.25	1.26
Oats	.68	.68	.66	.67
Sept	.71	.71	.69	.70
May	.75	.75	.72	.73
Pork	37.00	37.00	35.00	36.00
Sept	26.85	26.85	25.85	26.00
Oct	26.85	26.85	25.85	26.00
Jan	26.85	26.85	25.85	26.00

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND INVESTMENTS

European Holders of American Securities Receive a Greater Return Than in Pre-War Times—Big Discount in Rates

NEW YORK, New York—The drop in foreign exchange has had a peculiar result for European holders of American securities. They are receiving a greater return than in pre-war times on stocks and on dollar bonds, while European holders of American sterling and franc bonds sold by American railroads receive the same return as before.

In dividends by American corporations to European stockholders there is no saving to the corporation incident to the decline in exchange, as dividends are payable in dollars. Discount in sterling and franc enables foreign owners of American securities to cash dollar dividend checks for a much larger amount of pounds and francs than when exchange was at parity.

With sterling at a discount of 13 per cent the English shareholder can receive 13 per cent more in English money than when exchange was normal. It does not cost the American company any more, an American company having \$100,000 to disburse to English shareholders can buy \$134,000 more sterling with the \$100,000 with sterling at \$4.22 than when sterling was at \$4.86.

The policy of some companies, the Pennsylvania Railroad for instance, which has stockholders all over the world, is to so time the mailing of dividend checks that all shareholders receive them at about the same time. When checks are mailed to England, a few days before the checks are payable the company purchases necessary foreign exchange and cables the credit to its fiscal agent in London, the dividend being convertible into English money at the rate of exchange at the time the sterling cable is purchased.

The same applies to foreign holders of American bonds. When they cut coupons payable in dollars they can convert the dollars into more pounds sterling with exchange at a discount than they could in normal times. But in case of sterling and franc bonds sold by American railroads to foreign investors the situation is quite different. The Pennsylvania Railroad and Great Northern have sold sterling bonds issued in denominations of so many pounds sterling, on which the interest is payable in sterling, and the Pennsylvania Company and St. Paul have sold franc bonds in similar manner.

In case of sterling and franc bonds the paying companies know how many pounds are outstanding and how much funds are required each six months to pay interest. With sterling at a discount of 13 per cent and francs at 35 per cent it costs the American railroads less each six months to purchase the necessary sterling and francs to pay the interest on their bonds. This is a distinct saving to the companies.

## UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston)	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag com	127	132
Amoskeag pf	81	82
Amoskeag pf	139	141
Bates	125	126
Border City	280	290
Brookside Mills	190	190
Charlton Mills	155	155
Columbia Mfg Co	170	170
Dartmouth Mfg Co	125	125
Dwight	1200	1200
Everett	165	165
Everett	135	200
Flint Mills	200	220
Hamilton Mfg Co	141	141
Hamilton Woolen	110	115
King Philip Mills	190	200
Lancaster Mills	120	120
Lanet Cotton Mills	175	175
Lincoln	150	155
Lyman Mills	150	155
Manomet Mills	170	170
Merrill Mfg Co	102	106
Nashua	160	165
Nashua Mfg Co	280	285
Naukeag	180	202 1/2
Nonquit	160	160
Pacific	162	170
Upper	200	200
Sagamore	310	350
Salmon Falls	107	112
Sharp Mfg Co	127 1/2	132 1/2
Sharp Mfg Co pf	107 1/2	110
Tremont	210	220
Union Cotton Mfg Co	210	220
Wassutta Mills	146	250
West Point Mfg Co	257 1/2	257 1/2
Wm Mfg Co	175	175

## MISCELLANEOUS

Stocks	Bid	Asked
American Glue com	300	300
American Mfg com	100	100
American Mfg pf	88	90
Bigelow-Hart Corp	99	100
Draper Corporation	135	140
Greenfield Tap & Die	125	130
Heywood Bros & Wake	200	215
Heywood Bros & Wake	92	92
Plymouth Cordage	230	230
Saw-Lowell Shops com	185	187 1/2
Wood Rubber com	180	185
Wood Rubber pf	104	106

## ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

NEW YORK, New York—An increase in the capital stock of the Asia Banking Corporation from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 has been authorized by the State Banking Department. At the same time it was arranged that the surplus should be increased from \$500,000 to \$1,100,000.

## EXPORTS OF FARM MACHINERY

NEW YORK, New York—In June, 1919, exports of farm machinery amounted \$5,715,157, compared with \$3,437,502 in June, 1918, and \$1,663,813 in June, 1917. For the 12 months ended with June they were \$42,662,724 in 1919, \$35,076,911 in 1918, and \$21,965,789 in 1917.

## DIVIDENDS

The Borne-Scrymser Company has declared the regular annual dividend of \$20 a share, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Armour & Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Hupp Motor Car Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York has declared a quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 19.

The Quincy Mining Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the stock, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 6.

The Fairbanks Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Ohio Cities Gas Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Central States Electric Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Hercules Powder Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, and an extra dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Sept. 25 to holders of record Sept. 15.

The directors of the Central Trust Company of Cambridge, Massachusetts, have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, and an extra dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 24.

The Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra of 1 1/2 per cent on account of accumulation on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

The Grasselli Chemical Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock; also an extra dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock. All dividends payable Sept. 30.

The American Woolen Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 15.

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## LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## LOWELL, MASS.

**The Bon Marche**  
Advance Showing of  
AUTUMN MILLINERY  
In a large variety of styles and  
prices.

**HEAD & SHAW**  
161 Central Street

**Turner Centre Creamery**  
BUTTER  
EGGS  
CHEESE  
Tel. 1161

**LOWELL CONFECTIONERY CO.**  
104 Merrimack Street

**MILLARD F. WOOD**  
FINE DIAMONDS  
104 Merrimack St.

Buy your canning supplies at  
**ADAMS**

**HARDWARE & PAINT CO.**  
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**HARRY C. KITTREDGE**  
Blank Books, Office Supplies,  
Crescent and Crescent Phonographs.

**LEWANDOS**  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundress  
37 Merrimack Square  
Telephone Lowell 1848

**FRASER'S, Men's Wear**  
New Fall Hats for Men  
28-30 MIDDLESEX STREET

**THE SHU-FIX SHOP**  
SAMUEL FLEMING  
131 Middle St.

**ELECTRIC SHOP**  
100-102 HEATERS FOR \$8.85  
Central Street Tel. 1317-Y

**SPRINGFIELD, MAS.**

Good Shoes and Hosiery  
FINE SHOE REPAIRING  
**MORSE & HAYNES CO.**  
370 Main Street

**Thatcher Art Printery**  
PRINTING  
When you want it—When you want it  
100 Myrick Building River 1850

**HAVA LUNCH**  
12 Vernon Street  
LUNCH ROOM & RESTAURANT  
Patrons and shoppers.

**LEWANDOS**  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundress  
294 Bridge Street  
Telephone River 5100

YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS

**LYNN, MASS.**

**Adgkins' Shoe Store**  
SHOES For the  
Entire Family  
PALMER, Manager 26 Market St.  
Established 1865

**LEWANDOS**  
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundress  
22 Munroe Street  
Telephone Lynn 1661

YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS

**HUNT'S GRILL**  
10 Railroad Ave., 16-18  
Central Sq., 11 Willow St.

**COAL**  
Buckeye and Bituminous and Wood  
BRADSHAW, BREED, STEVENS &  
CENTRAL, Inc., 8 Central Square.

**EVANS' TAILORED HATS**  
JUNIOR—Sold exclusively at  
GODDARD BROS.

**ROCKTON, MASS.**

**Children's Store**  
"For Things"  
COOK & TYNDALL  
100-102 Heaters for \$8.85  
Central Street Tel. 1317-Y

**EDGAR'S**  
Large department store in  
Southwestern Massachusetts  
Stocks are complete—our large outlet  
is in the latest fall styles. Try our popular  
line on the Third Floor.

**SON & HUBBARD HATS**  
In all the latest fall styles.

**BROOKS & ROLLINS CO.**  
BROCKTON, MASS.

**HARRISBURG, PA.**

**Doutrich's**  
Always Reliable

**ARK-DOWN SALE**  
NEW IN FULL PROGRESS  
In our entire stock reduced except  
Curtains and Interiors Home  
HARRISBURG, PA.

**ERIE, PA.**

**KELSEY**  
Importers. Erie, Pa.

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**FRENCH SHOP**  
Serviceable and Distinctive  
Ladies' and Children's  
Wearing Apparel  
510 Penn Avenue  
Opposite Joseph Horne's

**PEOPLE OF PITTSBURGH (Pa.)**  
WILL BE INTERESTED

Putting in business the element of consideration of others. Looking at a jewelry store on the Third Floor to avoid excessive ground floor rentals and expenses, so that customers may have the benefit of genuine Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry at closest possible prices to actual cost of production. Cash or credit. WILKINS on Third Floor of Pittsburgh Life Bldg., Liberty Ave. and Sixth St. Entrance 219 Sixth St.

**James McMillin Printing Co.**  
PRINTERS OF HIGH GRADE  
CATALOGS FOLDERS  
BOOKLETS LEAFLETS  
BROCHURES PRICE LISTS  
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DIRECT FROM THE CUTTERS  
JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO.  
425-427 Market Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

**L. & J. W. RAWSTHORNE**  
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400 FERGUSON BUILDING  
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Grocers  
MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES  
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In all Branches  
Churches, Secular, Wall Paper, Painting  
EDW. W. LEARZOF  
1600 Broadway Phone Locust 1280

**MISS G. E. McFARLAND**  
Jenkins Arcade  
Second Floor

**H. F. ALBEE**  
SUPERIOR KODAK FINISHING  
627 Taylor Ave., Avalon Pa.  
Price List Given on Request

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**The Highway Shop**  
Gifts, Novelties, Notions, Toys  
ON LINCOLN HIGHWAY  
SEWICKLEY, PENNA.

**WHEELING, W. VA.**

**Geo. E. Johns Co.**  
The Quality Shop  
Advance Showing of The New Fall and Winter  
Suits, Coats and Gowns. Quality and Style  
the first consideration.  
A saving of 30% on all Furs bought during  
August, Coats, Wraps and Neck Pieces.

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**INSURANCE**  
THE LAWS' INSURANCE  
AGENCY CO.  
Rooms 201-208, Fourth National Bank Bldg.  
18 Fourth St., East, Cincinnati, Ohio  
Phone Main 480 and 481  
CHARLES G. LAWS, Manager

**JESSIE C. SCHROEFF**  
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE  
Phone M-480, 301 4th St. Bk. Bldg.

**Ladies Practice Thrift**  
This Season by Purchasing  
Your Wearing Apparel at  
**HANKE'S** The Smart Style Popular  
Price Store  
MAIN STREET, COR. 12TH  
Cincinnati

**DISTINCTIVE PORTRAITURE**

**THE KERMIN LUNCH ROOM**  
of Crisp Corn Stick Fame  
4TH & RACE

**Closson's 4th St., W. of Race, Cincinnati**

**THE A. B. CLOSSON JR. CO.**  
ARMSTRONG STATIONERY CO.  
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS  
419 MAIN STREET  
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**The Biggar Printing Company**  
255 East Fourth Street, Cleveland  
Type Setting and Electrotypes for Advertisers  
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**VICTORIA RESTAURANT**  
400 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.  
Home Made Pastry Our Specialty  
MAYDOLE & MULLIN, Prop.

**THE CROMWELL CROOKS CO.**  
Multigrating—Addressing—Mailing  
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**GIFT SHOPPE**  
AND WOMEN'S EXCHANGE  
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Marie 1642

**BARTHOLOMEW & BRUMAGIM**  
COR. DETROIT AND BELLE AVE.  
Fancy and Staple Groceries and Meats  
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**GROFFS CASH GROCERY**  
10934 Detroit Ave., Marie 2598  
FANCY GROCERIES—QUALITY MEATS  
Quality—Service—Continuity

**SEILER & TAYLOR**  
FINE FOOTWEAR  
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**HERBERT C. MYERS**  
JEWELER  
11714 Detroit Avenue Marie 5792

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165 North High Street  
**White Cafeteria**  
67 South High Street  
COLUMBUS

**The Buckeye**  
CLEANING CO.  
DRY CLEANERS—DYERS  
Both Phones 5738 State and Fourth  
N. W. Cor.

LET US RELIEVE MOTHER

**THE W. C. MOORE CO.**  
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies,  
Lighting Fixtures  
"The cheapest that is good to the  
best that is made"  
Moderate Prices  
SOUTH HIGH NEAR MAIN

**The Clemens-Rice Co.**  
Wooltex Fashion Shop  
104 N. High Street  
Columbus, Ohio

**Richter Tailoring Co.**  
92 N. HIGH ST.  
TAILORS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

**THE FRENCH SHOP**  
A New Shop for Women  
2nd Floor Citizens Bank Bldg., Columbus, Ohio  
Outer Garments of Distinction and  
Exclusiveness  
JEANETTE GLADDEN

**The House of Stone**  
True to Its Name  
DRY GOODS  
MORRISON-MARTENS

**Erner & Hopkins Co.**  
55-57 E. Chestnut St.  
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES AND  
APPLIANCES  
We sell SIMPLEX Electric Cleaners  
and UNIVERSAL Irons

**PITTS**  
162 N. HIGH ST.  
SHOES  
Red Cross Shoes Hanan Shoes

**Walk-Over Shoes**  
For Men and Women  
39 N. High Street  
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**Mrs. Geo. F. Sherman**  
MULTIGRAPHING ADDRESSING COPYING  
TYPEWRITING MAILING LISTS  
Cincinnati 7810 Bell 7811

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512 Chamber of Commerce Building

**The Heizer Printing Co.**  
has a complete line of Advertising  
Novelties, Fans and Calendars  
328 South High Street Citz. 3833

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Stationery and Engraving  
147 EAST STATE STREET  
COLUMBUS, OHIO O. S. 7595

**BUDD & CO.**  
JEWELERS  
Main 9517 23 N. High St. Citz. 9503

**THE BANCROFT BROS. CO.**  
Hallmark Jewelers  
"If you want the best, go to Bancroft"  
138-140 North High Street  
Citizens 8887 Bell M-3196

**THE BUCKEYE TENT, AWNING  
& MFG. CO.**  
AWNINGS, TENTS, WATER-PROOF COVERS  
Citizens 8887 Bell M-3196

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CAPITAL CITY THRY LAUNDRY  
AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY  
Main 2527, Citz. 11136

**PARISIAN DYE HOUSE**  
14 EAST SPRING STREET  
Bell, Main 1715 Citizens 5715

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**DODGE'S**  
"A FURNITURE STORE SINCE '54"  
Furniture and Curtains  
Rugs, Stoves and Dinner Ware  
Acolian-Vocalion Phonographs  
AKRON, OHIO

**FALCH & FALCH**  
THE MEN'S STORE  
Furnishers, Hatters and Clothiers  
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**Fashion Park Clothes**  
QUALITY FURNISHINGS  
LANG'S  
35 S. Main Street M. R. HAAS, Mgr.

**SPRINGFIELD, OHIO**

**HARRIET N. VAN METER**  
THE FLORETT  
Corner Spring and High  
Phone 282

**MARION, O.**

**The ANTHONY LAUNDRY CO.**  
QUALITY OUR SPECIALTY

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WHAT ABOUT CLOTHES  
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS  
TO WEAR TO SCHOOL?  
Almost before you are aware  
of it the time for buying  
school clothes will be here—  
only a few weeks away, at  
most.  
Every year hundreds of  
Toledo boys and girls wear  
school clothes that were  
bought in our great Boys' and  
Girls' Store, which occupy  
the entire fourth floor of our  
store.  
We'll be ready to outfit your  
sons and daughters when the  
time comes.

**The Thompson-Hudson Co.,**  
TOLEDO, OHIO

**Exclusive Underwear  
For Women**  
ESTHER MERRILL, 634 Oakley Avenue  
Between Parkwood and Scottwood

**DAINTY LINGERIE**  
KING'S SHOP  
508-505 Madison Avenue  
Northern National Bank Building  
SEWING MACHINES  
SOLD—RENTED—REPAIRED  
YOUNG'S 1706 ADAMS  
Try the New "ELDRIDGE" 2 Spool  
No Bobbing to Worry  
Our Hemstitching and Braiding Will Please You  
FINE PRINTS, REPRODUCTIONS AND  
OIL PAINTINGS  
HAND CARVED FRAMES AND NOVELTIES  
STUDIO OF INTERIOR DECORATION  
MOHR ART GALLERIES  
915 MADISON AVE.

**THE TORII GIFT STUDIO**  
ARTISTIC GIFTS THAT ARE USEFUL  
821 West Woodruff Avenue, TOLEDO, OHIO  
GIFTS FOR EVERY OCCASION

**THE GIFT SHOP**  
320 SUPERIOR STREET

**The Reliable Laundry**  
AND  
Dry Cleaning Company  
Family washings, finished or roughed for  
our specialty.  
Our dry cleaning is absolutely odorless.  
Home 2288 Bell, A. F. Wanderlich, Mgr.

**Tailor and Shirmaker**  
RANOW  
815 MADISON AVENUE

**MRS. J. B. FREEMAN**  
OF "THE FLOWERS"  
Say it With Flowers  
336 Superior Street, Both phones Main 527.

**G. F. Bankey & Son, Grocers**  
2163-65 Ashland Avenue  
Home 7922-7923 Bell-Collingwood 335

**FOARD'S CAFETERIA**  
Tasty Foods—Quick Service—Cleanliness  
230 SUPERIOR STREET  
Just off Madison

**VANITY FAIR LUNCH ROOM**  
331 Huron Street  
COOL, COMFORTABLE PLACE TO EAT  
AND REST

**HOME MADE CANDIES**  
SUTTONS' 227 SUPERIOR

**DIAMONDS**  
Watches Jewelry Emblems Silverware  
HASTEN TO HEESEN  
315 Summit Home Phone Main 472

**RUGS, CURTAINS, FURNITURE**  
Wall Papers—House Painting  
RADCLIFFE CO., 220-222 Superior Street  
TOLEDO, OHIO

**INSURANCE—Nellie E. High**  
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**LIMA, OHIO**

**Michael's**  
HOUSE OF BETTER CLOTHES

REPRESENTING  
Society Brand—Stein-Bloch  
and other good makes of  
CLOTHES  
FOR MEN, YOUNG MEN AND BOYS  
D. A. APPLAS JOE STRATTON

**The Applas-Stratton**  
Laundry Co.  
Fashionable Launderers and Dry  
Cleaners  
128-130 EAST ELM  
Telephone Main 3068

**THE ROBT. H. NEGLEY**  
ORGANIZATION  
"Honest Values in Lots"  
Suburban Real Estate Developers  
56% PUBLIC SQUARE

**The "New House of Blum"**

**DRY GOODS**  
and  
Ready-to-Wear  
CORNER  
MARKET AND ELIZABETH

**KODAK-ENLARGING**  
LIMACAMERA SHOP, Lima, Ohio

**J. H. BASDEN**  
211 S. COLLETT STREET  
We carry a complete line of  
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Vegetables  
We deliver—give us a call Tel. Main 0994

**HUGHES & SON**  
JEWELERS  
"The Jewelers of Lima"  
135 N. Main Street  
Reliable Exclusive

**THE FRANCEDA CAFETERIA**  
POPULAR FOR ITS HOME COOKING  
Frequented by people of refinement  
120% W. HIGH STREET  
Second Floor

**The Harry Thomas Grocery**  
The Quality Grocers  
Fresh Meats, Dressed Poultry, Etc.  
206 and 208 WEST MARKET STREET  
Phone Main 4947

**ENDURING QUALITY FURNITURE**

**Neuman & Kettler**  
232 NORTH MAIN STREET  
MILLINERY  
GLOVER & WINTERS CO.  
LET US SERVE YOU  
136-138 West High Street LIMA, OHIO

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**NELSON COAL**  
MINERS  
ECONOMY  
COMPANY  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.  
GREAT FALLS, MONT.

**H. J. SKINNER & SON**  
FARM LOANS  
INSURANCE  
REAL ESTATE  
Room 527, Ford Building  
Great Falls, Montana

**The Store of Speciality**  
Service for Men  
Women and Children

**The Paris**  
Cunningham  
MILLINERY  
Fifth and Central  
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

**The Gage Speciality Shop**  
Exclusive Ladies'  
READY TO WEAR APPAREL  
No. 4 Third Street, North  
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

**Strain Brothers**  
—THE BIG STORE—  
26 Complete Departments  
under one roof.

**HARGROVE'S**  
THE SHOP FOR FATHER AND SON  
Featuring "Hickey-Freeman" and  
"Fashion Park" Clothes, "Knapp-  
Felt" and Borsolino Hats

**THE MECCA INN**  
Fine Confectionery  
Dainty Lunches  
Fountain Drinks  
JULE A. WELLS, Manager

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THEO DULUM  
FRESH AND CURED MEATS  
FISH AND POULTRY

**The Gerald Cafe**  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT  
WM. GRILLIS, Proprietor  
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**BANQUET BRAND**  
Dairy Products  
Milk, Cream, Ice Cream, Butter  
Great Falls, Mont. Phone 6768

**THE BEE HIVE**  
The Quality Grocery Store  
QUICK DELIVERY  
PHONE 6744

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J. H. PRESCOTT  
FRESH AND SMOKED MEATS  
425 CENTRAL AVE. PHONE 6006

**H. W. Benton**  
415 CENTRAL AVENUE  
H. H. MCCOLE  
French Dry Cleaner  
and Tailor  
THE NATIONAL LAUNDRY CO.  
Tel. 292  
GREAT FALLS, MONT.

**Great Falls Vulcanizing Co.**  
W. S. HICKS, Prop.  
ONE OF THE BEST EQUIPPED SHOPS IN  
MONTANA

**Tires and Tire Accessories**  
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COLLINS  
PLUMBING AND HEATING CO.  
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Telephone 154

**Cascade Electric Company**  
Electrical Supplies—Contractors  
Phone 6084 501 Central Ave.

**Pfister-Pierce Bootery**  
SHOES  
409 CENTRAL AVE.  
Wilson-Nordstrom

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**YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO**

**A. L. GUENTNER**  
JEWELER  
29 North Phelps Street  
FINE WATCHES  
AND DIAMONDS

**CITY BLUE PRINTING CO.**  
BLUE PRINTING PAPER—ARCHITECTURAL  
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Pictures and Frames  
516 Market Street

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING CHARGE**  
35 cents an agate line  
In estimating space, figure seven words to  
the line.

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French Dyers, Cleaners  
Est. 1861  
Faded Carpets, Rugs, Drapes, Plumes,  
Garments, dyed mode shades.  
Gowns, Gloves, Portieres, Clothing Dry  
Cleaned. Write for Prices, etc.  
Works: 384-386 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT  
Mich. Phone Grand 4500

**Service—Quality—Satisfaction**

**KORREKT**  
LEANER  
1606 Woodward Ave. Market 2106  
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**RUG CLEANING**  
100% clean at the  
Star Carpet Cleaning Company  
J. J. Trueblood, Mgr. 555 MT. ELLIOTT AVE.  
Telephone Edgewood 3401-2

**IMLAY'S**  
GARMENT CLEANING & DYING CO.  
433-435 GRAND RIVER AVENUE  
Goods Called for and Delivered

**For Your Evening Gown—**  
Iridescent sequin and pearl trimming. Fringe  
in all popular shades and widths.

**New York Shops, Inc.**  
"Everything for the Dress"  
244 Woodward DETROIT

**YOUNG MILLINERY**  
10 Clifford Street  
Right Quality, Right Style,  
Right Hats at Right Prices

**LOREE HAT SHOP**  
OUR NEW FALL STYLES  
DAILY ARRIVING  
120 Farmer St. J. LOREE, DETROIT

**THE RUSSEL COMPANY**  
230-234 Woodward Ave., DETROIT  
Our stock of the season's smartest models in  
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Furs, etc., is most com-  
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value will delight the woman of discriminating  
taste and good judgment.

**The Goodwin Corset Shop**  
Front lace corsets and back lace corsets  
Petticoats made to measure  
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**THE TAIT HAT SHOP**  
Individual Models  
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**THE CARTER SHOP—Farmer St. at Grand**  
River. A lovely array of the new blouses,  
sweaters and crepe de chine, in high and low  
necks. Special values in gloves, sweaters and  
"Tiffany C" hosiery.



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Some Place  
to Live?



Look no more. Your  
problem is delight-  
fully solved by the  
fact that there are  
available at the

## Hotel Brunswick

2 three-room suites, with choice location  
1 four-room suite, now available  
and a two-room suite

Bear in mind that living thus you have at hand all the luxuries  
and comforts of a big, up-to-the-minute hotel, and that you  
are convenient to the business district and the shops.  
Application may be made to

L. C. PRIOR, Managing Director  
Hotel Lenox Hotel Brunswick

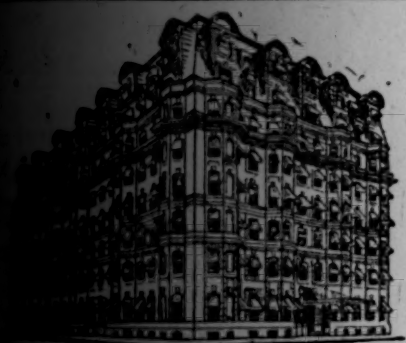
## THE SAVOY

SAVOY CO., INC., LESSEE  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
485 Columbus Avenue,  
Boston Park and Columbus Sq.  
BOSTON, MASS.  
Tel. Back Bay 5043



RATES:  
Room with Private Connecting Bathroom—  
For one person, \$1.00 and \$2.00 per day.  
Room with Private Connecting Bathroom—  
For two persons, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per day.  
Two Connecting Rooms, Two Bathrooms, Two  
Bathrooms—For 4 persons, \$4.00 per day.

Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application.  
Excellent Restaurant; Moderate Prices; Ladies' Orchestra  
The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres,  
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Landings.



## Hotel Hemenway

BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park  
A modern hotel with the harmonious  
atmosphere of a private home. To  
ladies traveling alone, courteous pro-  
tection is assured.

One person, \$2.50 a day.  
Two persons, \$3.50 a day.  
No rooms without bath.  
L. H. TORREY, Manager.

"The Home of Perfect Comfort"

Brookline's Beautiful  
Beaconsfield

Open the year round for permanent and transient business

D. W. KINSLEY, Manager, Brookline, Mass.

Telephone Brookline 1378.

Ye Olde  
Burnham House  
in Ipswich, Massachusetts  
BUILT IN 1640  
A charming place to stop overnight  
DINNER AND LOBSTER DINNERS  
DELICIOUS LUNCHEONS  
Telephone Ipswich 240

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Springfield, Mass.

"The profits most who serves best"  
"A dining place unusual"

HOTEL ABORN  
and Cottages  
Magnolia, Mass.  
OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1  
Special accommodations  
for Tourists

## CAFES

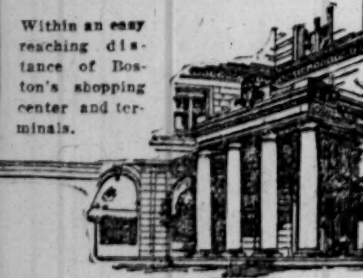
IF TASTY FOOD  
AND BEAUTIFUL ATMOS-  
PHERES APPEALS TO YOU WHY NOT TRY

Sahuna  
Chinese-  
American Dishes  
23-243 Huntington Avenue, Boston  
Near Massachusetts Avenue  
LUNCHEON DE LUXE 50c  
La Carte All Day and Evening  
Band Music Every Evening  
Efficient and Courteous Service

Artistic  
Surroundings  
Music  
Cafe Minerva  
Huntington Av., Boston, Mass.  
W. C. DEMETER, Proprietor  
Opposite the SAVOY CAFE

DESIRE TO LEAVE SEPT. 15  
BRINGTON, District of Columbia  
and S. Reinsch, American Min-  
China, who recently resigned,  
from Faking for the United States  
Sept. 15. It is announced at the  
Department. His successor has  
been appointed.

EDWARD C. FOGG  
MANAGING DIRECTOR  
CABLE ADDRESS: COLUMBIA  
TELEPHONE: BULBULO  
The  
COPLEY  
PLAZA  
HOTEL  
ESTABLISHED 1911  
COPLEY SQUARE  
BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A.  
Within an easy  
reaching dis-  
tance of Bos-  
ton's shopping  
center and ter-  
minals.



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Winthrop Highlands, Massachusetts

Open until October 1st. Special Rates  
on a most attractive point on beach within view  
of ten miles of lights and passing ocean liners.  
Half-hour ride from Boston  
either by ferry and  
Narrow Gauge or by  
boulevard. High class  
dining room. Dancing.  
Dinner for auto parties.

M. G. MERRILL  
Formerly proprietor and  
managers of Hotel  
Princeton

## Hotel Bellevue

Beacon Street

Next to State House

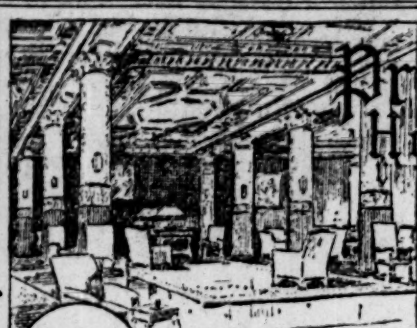
Boston

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SOUTH NATICK, MASS.

This Inn in environment and atmosphere  
expresses most pleasantly the comfortable  
New England spirit  
Beautiful Motor trips in all directions  
Telephone Natick 8610. MISS HARRIS, Mgr.

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Prince George  
Hotel

28th St.  
near Fifth Ave.  
NEW YORK

Geo. H. Newton  
Manager  
Formerly of Parker House, Boston,  
and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York

Grand Foyer—Street Floor  
LOCATED in the center of New York's business and social  
activities. Metropolitan in appointment and operation, yet  
famous for its home-like quiet and comfort.

1000 ROOMS—EACH WITH BATH

Room and Bath, \$2 and up; two persons, \$3 and up.  
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$6 and up.



"HOUSE OF GOOD WILL"

## Hotel Majestic

COPELAND TOWNSEND

Central Park West

at the 72nd St. Motor Gateway

NEW YORK

Readers of this publication appreciate  
the home atmosphere and refined environ-  
ment of the Majestic.

Near the center of interest—comfort-  
ably distant from the area of confusion.



## HOTEL SEVILLE

Near Fifth Avenue on 29th Street

NEW YORK CITY

An Atmosphere of Comfort and Refinement

SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH, \$2.50 UPWARDS

ROOM, WITH BATH, FOR TWO

\$3 to \$5 Per Day

Send for Diagram Showing Fixed Room Prices.  
JOHN F. GARRETT, Mgr.

## NEW ENGLAND

## Hotel Somerset

BOSTON, MASS.

Located on Commonwealth Av.  
joining the famous  
Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms  
with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapt-  
ed for receptions, weddings,  
dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager

## Charlesgate

HOTEL

CORNER BEACON ST.  
and BACK BAY PARK

Unobstructed view of  
CHARLES RIVER AND FENWAY  
Dining Room Open Entire Year.  
HERBERT O. SUMMERS, Mgr.  
Telephone Back Bay 2376  
Under the same management

The Cliff Hotel  
and Cottages  
NORTH SUITCASE BEACH  
Minor Post Office, Mass.  
Open During September. Tel. Suitcase 350

SOUTHERN

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"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

## The St. Charles

An homelike Hotel with the essen-  
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establishment.

ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

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## Delightful in September

## Mount Pleasant House

MOUNT POCONO, PA.

One of the finest resort hotels in the Eastern  
Pennsylvania. Private baths; ball service; gas,  
orchestra, dancing and all outdoor sports.  
Gazebo. Illustrated literature, plans, auto map  
and special Autumn rates, mailed upon applica-  
tion. W. A. & M. M. LEON.

## THE NEW, MODERN, SELECT

## Hotel DeVille

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Ocean view, Kentucky Avenue and beach,  
overlooking beautiful lawn and gardens. One  
of the best equipped and most attractive  
moderate-rate hotels in Atlantic City. Orchestra  
and dancing. Running water in rooms. Public  
and private baths throughout. Special fall  
rates \$20 week up. THOMAS M. O'BRIEN.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Hotel Richmond

17th and H Streets, N. W.

"The Hotel of Good Service"

SUMMER RATES

## ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

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## Eleven stories of Comfort

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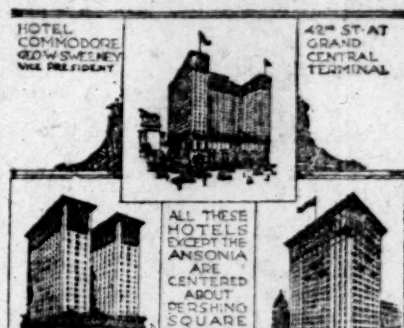
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## EDUCATIONAL

ECONOMICS SCHOOL  
AT CAMBRIDGE

The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

CAMBRIDGE, England—Some 16

years ago, those who wished to read for an honors degree in economics at Cambridge found for the first time a course designed to suit their particular requirements. For, previous to the year 1903, economics had been treated as a branch of moral science or history, and the would-be economist found his subject intertwined with studies of ethical philosophy whose connection with economics was not immediately apparent. In 1903, however, with the institution of a separate school, economics was elevated to a position of independence, and it became possible to obtain an honors degree on a competent knowledge of economics alone.

It is interesting, in the light of the present prominence of economic matters in public affairs, to look back on the arguments which were brought forward in support of the new curriculum at the time of its inception. On the one hand, it was contended that thorough study of economics would provide an exceptionally fine training for those who intended to engage in any capacity or another—in industrial affairs. And on the other hand, the course of study was designed with a view to providing a liberal education, and exercising (in the words of the present professor of political economy) the three great faculties, observation, imagination, and reasoning.

## Unchanged

The economics course, at Cambridge, has undergone certain modifications since it was thus inaugurated. But its aim remains unchanged. The Cambridge school of economics expects to produce neither ready-made "captains of industry," nor experts in mental gymnastics; but it gives scope both to those whose studies are predominantly directed to practical ends, and to those who feel the appeal of the abstract reasonings of theoretical economics.

During the first two years of their course, students are expected to develop a good deal of their time to the study of economic—and to some extent general—history. A knowledge of economics unsupported by a knowledge of history is by no means secure. It is intended that those who follow the full course in economics at Cambridge should build on a firm foundation. Accordingly, the first part of the tripos examination, which is usually taken by students at the end of their second year, includes a number of historical papers—one on the history of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire, and one on the recent history of Europe and the United States.

A further paper on existing political conditions has also to be taken by candidates for this part of the tripos. The inextricable connection of economic and political is thus not overlooked. Regarding economics proper, the latter part of the first two years is devoted to acquiring a comparatively general knowledge of economic theory. A student is expected to make intimate acquaintance with the traditional methods of supply and demand, and to be familiar with the rudiments of monetary theory. Such practical questions, however, as the problems of inflation, of monopoly, or of international trade, and the economic aspects of present day social problems, are ignored entirely even from the teaching.

## Specialized Study

In taking the first part of the tripos, students proceed to a more specialized study of economic questions. The first part of the tripos is not sufficient qualification for a degree. In order to graduate it is necessary to have passed also the second part of the economics tripos, or to take up some other course of study connected with economics. The papers of those who proceed to the advanced work, covered by the second prescribed part two of the economics tripos, are awarded also by the earlier part of their academic careers to other subjects, and take up economics in the third and fourth years of residence. These new requirements are largely from the historical side, but there is usually a sprinkling also of classicists, mathematicians, and others.

The latter part of the economics course offers a range of choice to students. A knowledge of economic fundamentals is expected, from candidates for part two, a paper on the subject being compulsory. They are then required to tread the delicate ground of discussions on the economic questions of government, on any which subject also there is a compulsory paper.

## Subjects

From these subjects, however, a considerable latitude. Those who make the financial side of economics a special appeal may direct attention principally to monetary questions, and offer themselves for examination in a paper entitled "Money, Credit, and Prices"; those whose primary interest is in labor matters will prefer to specialize in questions on distribution and labor; those of a mathematical bent will turn to the theory of statistics; those who are misled may patronize industrial law; political philosophers will choose political science; those who elect to acquire a deeper knowledge of some prescribed branch of industrial or economic history will choose that subject, and those whose chief concern is with

the practical side of industrial economics; whilst those of eclectic or undefined tastes can resort to miscellaneous economic questions. It is, however, obligatory for all students to take up at least three (but not more than four) of these optional subjects. Specialization is thus not carried to extremes. In both parts of the tripos students are required to write an essay on some subject of a fairly general nature, connected with economics.

During this latter part of their course—if not before—students are expected to familiarize themselves with the best products of foreign economic thought. The works of American authorities on the subject, in particular, are widely read in Cambridge, and there can be but few who have studied economics at Cambridge who have not derived much benefit from the writings of professors and others in more than one university of the United States.

Throughout all the three years over which the economics course usually extends, instruction is given by way of lectures and individual tuition. Papers are set in connection with nearly all the chief courses of lectures; and students perform an amount of such written work varying in accordance with their needs and attainments.

The chief complaint that is brought against the Cambridge school of economics arises out of the abstract nature of the teaching there given; and in this respect unfavorable contrasts are sometimes drawn with the London School of Economics. The criticism is not altogether unjustified. Perhaps the desire to seek knowledge for its own sake, and to eschew anything in the nature of technical education, is largely responsible for the tendency to emphasize the theoretical aspects of economics at Cambridge.

It is, however, fair to reply that sound theory is an indispensable background for all practical investigations. It is, moreover, to be remembered that the London School of Economics caters for a wider and more miscellaneous class of students. Beside those who are reading in the ordinary course for a degree, there are many who take one-year courses at the London school, often as either a preliminary or a supplementary addition to the full course at Cambridge. More detailed consideration is thus given to such comparatively technical subjects as railway economics, cost accounting, commercial law, and the like.

## "Practical" Provisions

For students who look upon economics chiefly as an introduction to practical social activities provision is made in the Department of Social Science, in which opportunity is given for combining the study of elementary economics with a limited amount of practical training in rent-collecting, charity organization, and similar work. The more theoretical side of economics, however, as well as such subjects as history, economic geography, and political science, is not by any means overlooked in the courses offered to students at the London school. None the less it is generally felt that, even in their theory, those of the London school are less theoretical than their fellows at Cambridge.

However strong the emphasis given to the more abstract branches of economics at Cambridge, the Cambridge School of Economics has amply proved its capacity for putting its knowledge to practical use in the last five years. Those connected, either as lecturers or as students, with economics at Cambridge occupied during the war positions not infrequently of great importance in the Treasury, the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Food, and other departments of government service. One such occupies a seat on the Supreme Economic Council of the Allies; whilst in many other cases the value of the services rendered by Cambridge economists has been recognized by those who thus contributed to the solution of the economic problems of the war. In the problems of peace also, their assistance is not desisted. To mention only two instances, the Royal Commission on the Income Tax and the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry have both availed themselves of the knowledge of Cambridge economists.

EDUCATION IN THE  
MALAY PENINSULA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is hardly surprising to say that the European war probably has had greater influence in its effect throughout those parts of the world which we have been accustomed to call "backward," than in the most advanced circles of civilization, because there has been practically no material change in affairs educational or ethical in the actually belligerent nations. Especially is this statement true of education, and a concrete illustration of this is found in the recent educational development in the extreme southeastern part of Asia, the section of the globe that is commonly known as the Malay Peninsula.

Geographically, it includes a little of the most southern portion of Siam, all of the non-federated Malay states, the Federated Malay States, and the Straits Settlements. The portion included in Siam is governed from Bangkok. The rest of the region is under the administration of the British Government, through the Governor-General of the Crown colony of the Straits Settlements, whose seat of government is the city of Singapore, on the island of the same name at the extreme end of the Malay Peninsula. The Straits Settlements include Singapore, Penang, an island off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula at the northern entrance of the Straits of Malacca, Province Wellesley, a strip on the mainland opposite Penang, and the Dindings, another strip on the

mainland near Penang to the south. The Federated Malay States, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which include nearly all of the true Malay Peninsula, are under British protection with a British resident in each of the provinces who is rather more than a mere adviser of the ruling Rajah. The non-federated Malay states, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu, are scattered over the peninsula, from Singapore northward to the Federated States. The population of the whole territory is about 850,000, of whom some 400,000 are Malays, perhaps half that many Chinese, a goodly number of British Indians and Burmese and only a few hundreds of Europeans.

Until perhaps ten years ago, or so, the education given was almost restricted to government schools, in charge of Britons, and the language employed was English, while the language used in the numerous mission schools was, of course, that of the country supporting the mission, plus the little that was possible in religious instruction through the medium of Turkish, Arabic, Indian dialects, or Malay.

There was, beyond English schools, very little attention given to what we may call industrial, mechanical, or commercial education, but within a year or two past the non-Europeans throughout Malaysia have been eager to broaden the plans of education adopted by the schools and colleges which they have supported and supported well. This is especially noticeable in the Chinese communities; yet that is not in the least surprising to those who know how determined the modern Chinese are to have the best and most remunerative in practical education.

There are Chinese Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang, and somewhat similar bodies at other centers. The Indians are usually admitted to membership in the English chambers, and so, too, are Chinese who were born in British domains. These chambers have schools for children of their members, girls as well as boys, and courses which take the pupils up so far that when they wish to do so they are quite fitted for matriculation in colleges or universities of England and America.

UNIVERSITY OF  
LONDON AFFAIRS

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—At a recent meeting of the senate of the University of London, Sir William H. Beveridge was appointed director of the London School of Economics, in succession to Dr. W. Pember Reeves, as from Oct. 1 next.

Sir William is at present chief permanent official of the Ministry of Food. He was educated at Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford (where he took a triple first), and was Stowell civil law fellow of University College. He was the first chairman of the Employment Exchanges Committee, and joined the Board of Trade in 1908, becoming assistant secretary. During the war he was appointed assistant general secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, and later went to the Food Ministry as second secretary. He is a well-known writer on economic questions.

The London School of Economics, it may be added, occupies a unique position in the teaching of economics in the British Isles. It has necessarily intimate relations with the heads of the banking, railway, shipping, commercial and civil service communities. According to the report of the Royal Commission on University Education in London, its teaching is of the highest kind, and the commissioners declared that it was the only institution which could be admitted as a constituent college in the faculty.

The senate have decided to establish a school of librarianship at University College, London. The school will be under the management of a committee appointed by the senate. There will be six representatives of the university and six of the Library Association; the director of University College and the director of the school being ex-officio members. The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust have provided a sum of £1500 a year for five years for purposes of maintenance.

The school will give a systematic training on a broad basis to students who are already librarians or who propose to adopt librarianship as their profession. Courses in the faculties of arts and natural sciences will be open to students, and special courses in literary history, bibliography, and book selection, palaeography and the study of archives, book classification, cataloguing and indexing, library organization and library routine, will be given by the director and the staff of the school. The practical side of librarianship will be a prominent feature; the university libraries, especially those at University College, will be utilized for this purpose. Arrangements are in progress for demonstrations at national and public libraries and for visits to works concerned with the production of books.

The courses in the school will not be restricted to librarians and intending librarians, but will be available for all persons whose previous education is adequate, and who desire to increase their knowledge in one or other of the branches of library work. The school will open in October next. The proposed degrees in commerce in the London University are to be open to women on the same terms as to men. Three years' study will suffice for the degree of bachelor, but to become master of commerce, a further two years, with practical experience, is requisite. Having obtained such degrees, women may well aspire to high administrative posts and become managing partners and directors of leading companies.

THE PROFESSION OF  
TEACHING

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Aug. 8, 1919.

II

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In my first article I tried to emphasize the fact of the inherent greatness of teaching as a profession, and to claim for it its right place among the leading professions of the world. In the present article I desire to lay stress on the importance that should be attached to the making of a teacher and to submit for consideration some ideas to which my own personal experience has given rise. And here I must restate that I am speaking particularly of the teachers of children—the class teacher, rather than the specialist, for it is the class teacher who has the wider opportunity for general education with which I am particularly concerned.

## The Making of Teachers

The present system of making a teacher is generally a number of years at high school, thus presupposing a certain academic standard, and from one to two years at normal school, where the theory and practice of pedagogy and kindred subjects are taught. In the case of most private schools, a college education is also required. In England there is the additional year or two of practical teaching under supervision, preceding the two years in residential normal college or day training school. This practical teaching experience is both advantageous and disadvantageous. It is advantageous in that those who show an utter lack of the natural qualifications of a teacher are not permitted to waste their time in special training, which is often the case when the only introductory qualification is an academic one, in spite of the fact that the best student often makes the worst teacher. And it is disadvantageous in that somebody's child has to be experimented upon by absolutely untrained workers, and unless the supervision is careful, it may be rather hard on somebody's child.

However, the present system of training teachers is probably right as far as it goes, and perhaps sufficient for the rank and file. Its fault lies in the fact that it is regarded as complete, or to be supplemented by classes, which the teacher who has worked hard all day is expected to attend of an evening, or summer school to fill the time of her much-needed vacation.

## Vacations Well Earned

No one but a teacher has any idea of the exhausting nature of work dealing with the teaching of children, in spite of its short hours and long vacations. No teacher can do justice to her class who has to attend evening school, and it is a short-sighted policy that pays a teacher so little that she is obliged to take other work during the long summer vacation when she should be recuperating for the next year's work.

Teachers as a body are, I think, the most conscientious and hard-working class of workers that I have met with, and it is not their personal fault that their profession is not more highly honored.

Given the necessary academic and normal training, and a few years of experience, then is the time to begin selection. Selection for what? Specialists in life, for that is what the organizing teacher and the true educationalist should be—first specialists in teaching, then specialists in life. But in the present day system the first only holds any place in the education of our teachers, and that a half-hearted one.

To take the accepted specialization first—it is a narrow specialization that is gained by continual experience in one particular school or set of schools. The knowledge of children and teaching to be gained by short periods of actual work in various kinds of schools is invaluable, and appreciable only by the teacher who has deliberately done it, knowing full well that it is to her own financial disadvantage, though certainly greatly to her moral and mental advantage.

## Varied Experience Discounted

But far from encouraging this in the young teacher, the governing bodies discourage it. The teacher who has spent eight years of teaching in eight different schools is less likely to gain a good appointment, where her varied experience would be of incalculable value, than the one who has stuck to one or two. In a certain city of Canada, for example, though one may show years of varied experience and the highest qualifications and references, one cannot hope to get more than from \$5 to \$10 a month more money than the inexperienced beginner of 19 or 20, because one has had experience in the district; and even after a year of experience there, the ratio remains precisely the same.

It is a mistaken idea that one must have specialized in that particular district to be able to understand it. Children are much the same the world over, and the really successful teacher in one place is almost invariably the successful teacher elsewhere. And if it is feared she is not, why not set a short probation period and let her prove herself?

Certain bodies are beginning to recognize the value of a wider experience in the exchange of teachers of various countries, a step which will, I hope, lead to that larger specialization which it is the main purpose of this article to set for specialization in life.

This is a large and difficult problem to handle, and for it a very careful selection must be made, in order that full value for money may be returned. How can this be done? I would propose that every young teacher of exceptional merit, after a

few years of experience, should be given a traveling scholarship to extend over two or three years, and be under contract to give so many years of service in return.

## Program Proposed

She should visit the various centers and phases of the world's life. She should first visit the schools, and then she should be encouraged to work in other fields. She should set out to know people in as many walks of life as possible. Objections will be raised to this in the expense and difficulty of young people traveling alone, especially women. How easily this can be done and how much experience of life may be gained this way, I can personally vouch for.

I left my home in England when little more than a young girl, with less than £10 in my pocket, with my two years of normal school training combined with my schoolgirl's French as my only asset. For 15 years I have traveled, paid my way, and earned my living, and never once had to borrow a penny. I have been teacher, nurse, companion, stenographer, executive clerk, field secretary, literary secretary, and actress.

I have been to practically every city in England and Wales; to Paris, Rome, Naples, Venice, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Montreal, Calgary, the prairies, Victoria, California, Chicago, Washington, Boston, New York, etc. I have lived in the cottage of the Lancashire cotton spinner and higher middle class London suburban home—the Italian workman's dwelling and the homes of the rich Milanese and Parisian bourgeoisie—the prairie shacks and the city houses of Canada—the east side settlement and the wealthy homes of New York—to say nothing of countless rooming houses, clubs, boarding houses, and hotels.

I have met intimately men and women from the highest to the lowest walks of life, and I have never been insulted, never had any insurmountable difficulties to overcome. And although I know no governing body in the world would appoint me to a high position in the scholastic world in preference to the teacher with years of teaching experience in her own city and that only, however excellent may be my qualifications and testimonials, I know full well that I am better fitted to cope with juvenile life today than I was or ever could have been had I remained a city school-teacher.

But I am not, of course, arguing for a fifteen years' scholarship, merely for three, for we must reap a long harvest from our expensive seed. And when we have our men and women, first specialists in teaching and then specialists in life, what shall we do with them? I would place one at the head of every school and department of the educational world, with instructions to give of their best for compensation equal to that which any other profession could offer. These men and women would not only be able to cope adequately with pupils going into all branches of life, but would educate and develop the average teacher, for whom no such experience could be provided, and raise the whole status of the profession. What is more important, the whole scope of the teaching profession would be broadened, with men and women of wide experience in life at the head of every unit. And let it be remembered always, that though adequate compensation is a necessary item in the raising and stabilizing of a profession, compensation without scope will never hold the most worth-while men and women. When work absorbs so large a part of our life, we must feel we are doing something more than earning the wherewithal to live. It is the increased scope for advancement, interest, and influence, and the added dignity, as well as the adequate compensation, which will make the inducement to remain in the teaching profession at least as great as, if not greater than, the inducement to step out of it.

## EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—Sir Henry Hadow, principal of Armstrong College, Newcastle, gave an address on technical education to the conference called by the Imperial Education Committee of the War Office. He quoted the reply of the business man who was asked what kind of man was most suitable for the administrative part of his business: "The man who has been at Oxford and rather wasted his time, the man who has the wits to take a first but takes a second; the man who has acquired a great deal of savoir faire and has little inclination for his books." This was the answer, said Sir Henry Hadow, of a bygone generation, today we wanted "a good basis of university education concentrated more or less on languages, economics, and the use of statistics, and after that two years' technical training with first-hand knowledge of the problems to be treated."

Those concerned about the narrowing effects of overspecialization will be glad to hear that Newcastle University is enacting that a course of lectures in arts must be a condition of taking a degree in natural science. One is tempted to doubt how far Oxford is equipped for turning out: the new type in contradistinction to the old. Certainly the study of economics needs to be very much improved, unlike the sister university there is no economics school, but only a one-year diploma course. The value of Oxford to the business man would always be to give him a liberal culture, and if this is combined with an adequate training in economics and languages, this is not to say that Oxford will tend to become merely a technical institute. If Oxford attracts the student of business, she need have

no foreboding as to the weakening of her own "Greek view of life," she may rather look to a transmutation of business itself with this ideal. At least she will do little good by leaving any part of her work inadequate. Meanwhile the compulsory Greek upholders should remember that even Greek is vocational if it is learned as a gateway to the profession of schoolmaster or divine.

By six votes in a poll of over 600, Greek remains compulsory at Oxford; the result is a victory for Prof. Gilbert Murray and the "center party" rather than for the right. An unopposed statute will now be brought in making Greek voluntary for certain students of natural science, it will remain compulsory for the historian, the student of English literature, and the philosopher. The meeting of Convocation was an exciting event, and Oxford was picturesque with the flood of robed and hooded figures.

The adult education committee have issued a third interim report dealing with the question of libraries and museums in the British Isles. Some of the figures published in the report are very unsatisfactory; for example, only 57 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom are provided with public libraries. The committee recommend that the penny rate should be abolished and county councils left free to apply the Public Libraries Act to rural districts. They further think that industrial councils should consider the problem of technical libraries, possibly on a basis of grouped industries. Such a group would have its own technical library fed by a central organization which could act as an information bureau for the trades within the group. Such a central intelligence department would contain complete files of trade journals and the results of recent research. Both the State and the firms within the industry should interest themselves in the work. Such technical libraries would, of course, be in addition to the general literature libraries of the district, an increase in which is very much needed.

It must be admitted that there are certain grounds for pessimism in this matter; provision of books is useless without an adequate demand for them, and it is hard to be satisfied that a real demand exists. A certain stimulation of interest is certainly needed. The writer is reminded of two libraries, one in a small industrial town of 15,000 inhabitants, the other in a rural town of 6000. In the first instance the contents are chiefly out of date, having been bought with the original grant. There is one librarian whose salary is £100; he is therefore unlikely to be of a type able to give advice to young readers, and he is too hard worked to manage adequately the upkeep of his few thousand volumes. In the second case matters are even worse and the oldest inhabitant said: "Nobody do read them books now, though there be some who read them a few years ago." The trouble is perhaps due to the supply rather than the demand, for in some parts the demand for modern literature among artisans is amazing; in Glasgow, for example, more than a thousand copies of Hammond's "Town Laborer," a 12s. 6d. book, were sold to artisans in a few months.

It is frequently stated that in Dublin alone there are 8000 children who never attend any place of instruction at all. Experts attribute the general inadequacy of the system to a lack of coordination; thus Sir Bertram Windle, president of University College, Cork, says in the journal of the Council of Officers of Agriculture and Technical Instruction Committees: "The present writer, in common with the great majority of persons interested in Irish education, believes that an educational authority taking cognizance of all branches of the subject is the first essential of any scheme of reform." The Killanin Committee report contains the sentence: "A properly constituted central authority would, in our view, remove many of the existing disadvantages, would bring education—primary, secondary and technical—into more living touch with the people, would avoid overlapping in functions, and administrative friction, would secure efficiency and substantial economies, and effect a co-ordination in educational affairs which has proved beneficial in other parts of the United Kingdom." So also the Molony Committee on Secondary Education in Ireland. This question of coordination is expected to be one of the chief points of the new Irish Education Bill which, according to Dr. MacPherson, is being outlined by five experts. Other points hoped for are a permanent salary scheme and a better scale of pensions.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL  
PLANNED IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—In the Earl Grey School in this city a junior high school will be established for pupils of Grade 7, who will be allowed to begin studies of a specialized or practical nature which have formerly been deferred to the first year in high school, which is Grade 9. The students will pass from there to the "senior high."

Changes are also being made in the Aberdeen School, which is situated in the district populated by foreigners. It is being reorganized on a plan that will give departmental teaching in most of the senior grades. This means that no teacher will be required as in the past, to cover all subjects of a course, but each one will teach one or two subjects in all the grades.

The third great educational problem in Hawaii is universal education. By this I mean not that working people are to be educated until they are "too good to work," but that they are to be educated as good workers; toward the job, not away from it. Ignorant labor is bound to be inefficient labor; cheap labor, in a human sense, is inevitably expensive labor.

EDUCATION NEEDS  
OF HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—"Hawaii's most highly prized possession is, perhaps, its educational system," says Prof. Vaughan MacCaughy, superintendent of public instruction. "No nation has a more notable record in the domain of public education, all factors considered, than has the Hawaiian people. Probably no other race so quickly and so peacefully achieved the tremendous change from feudalism to modern industrial society. Among other peoples this has taken place during many generations and long wars; among the Hawaiians this took place in a few decades, and without war. This fact in itself is testimony to the racial and intellectual worth of the native Hawaiian stock."

The Hawaiian people, since the establishment of the first schools, have been generous and enthusiastic patrons of education. Now, in this great age of social reconstruction, the Hawaiian people have remarkable opportunities. Hawaii's public school system on the whole, ranks favorably with many school systems, serving similar populations, in the United States. The future of Hawaii is inseparably bound up with its public schools, and thus Hawaii's educational program is of vital interest to every man, woman and child in the territory.

## Three Problems

Superintendent MacCaughy has pointed out the three great educational problems that Hawaii must solve if its schools are to most effectively serve her peoples and her needs. Many other problems might be enumerated, but these three indicate the large line of advance. They are: Rural education, industrial education, and universal education. Superintendent MacCaughy discusses each as follows:

"Any school system that has the same curriculum, methods, and administration for city and for country serves neither city nor country effectively. Hawaii is preeminently a rural country. Her basic industries are agricultural. Her country schools must be developed to serve the country, and not to drive children into the city. This has been found true throughout the mainland. Rural schools have been merely miniature city schools, with city teachers, city methods, city point of view and city ideals. The mass of Hawaii's population must be trained to live successfully and happily in the country; to earn their living through agriculture, and to develop a self-respecting citizenry on the land."

"This involves not only a great readjustment of our present rural schools. The first step is to get teachers whose homes and ideals are rural; who understand rural life, and who can teach children in terms of rural life. Most rural teachers at present have not been trained in rural life and industries."

"The second step is to give the rural curriculum a large agricultural content; it must deal largely and concretely with country life and country institutions. Most curricula, in the past, have been made for city folk, and have looked with either ignorance or scorn upon agriculture and rural life. The school garden movement has been of great value in giving genuine rural material to our country schools."

"The third step is to make the rural school a real community center. People like to get together. The routine and monotony of rural life, as contrasted with the sociability and diversity of the city, has been one of the chief reasons why country boys and girls have refused to remain in the country. The rural schools, with trained, high-grade, well-paid, permanent teachers, have a great field for service before them. At present this field is scarcely touched."

## Hand Training Need

"The majority of boys and girls are hand-minded, not academic. The majority will not go to high school; only a small fraction will go to college. At present they are all forced through the same academic curriculum, with very little handwork, and practically no industrial training. The majority of girls become home-makers, yet the curriculum contains little concrete subject material dealing with home-making. The majority of the boys are to be handworkers, yet the education in terms of hand work is just beginning to make its appearance in school curricula."

"Of course, any progress in industrial education is dependent upon the conditions of living offered by the industry itself. The boy must not only understand and enjoy his work, but must see that in field work he can earn a comfortable living and live a self-respecting life. Our normal school and commercial courses in high schools have grown rapidly in recent years; similar courses in rural industries would likewise grow. In all parts of the mainland industrial education has made tremendous strides; today there are literally thousands of industrial schools and courses. All high schools and upper grammar grades in Hawaii should have strong departments in Hawaii's agriculture."

"The third great educational problem in Hawaii is universal education. By this I mean not that working people are to be educated until they are 'too good to work,' but that they are to be educated as good workers; toward the job, not away from it. Ignorant labor is bound to be inefficient labor; cheap labor, in a human sense, is inevitably expensive labor."



## THE HOME FORUM

Summer Fervors  
Slacken

Summer fervors slacken;  
Summer torches dim;  
There's bronze upon the bracken;  
September has a whim  
For carmine, pearl, and amber  
Touches on her green;  
Busy squirrels clamber;  
Restless birds convene.

Where Indian pipe still blanches,  
Where hoary lichen flakes  
Forest trunks and branches,  
The golden foxglove makes  
A mimic wood that toses  
Warning to the trees,  
Then droops upon the mosses,  
Heavy with bloom and bees.

What rumbelow of revel  
Deep in those honey-jars!  
A saffron moth, with level  
And languid motion, stars  
The air until he settles  
At the last pink-clover inn,  
Ignoring prouder petals:  
That would his favor win.

—Katharine Lee Bates.

## Lord Derby

He was the future head of one of the few English families which the meeting genealogists of the Continent recognize as noble. To pedigree he added great possessions, and wealth which the industrial development of Lancashire was increasing every day. He was a graceful and tasteful scholar, who won the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse at Oxford, and translated the "Iliad" into fluent hexameters. Good as a scholar, he was, as became the grandson of the founder of "The Derby," even better as a sportsman; and in private life he was the best companion in the world, playful and unobtrusive as a schoolboy, and never losing prudence or propriety stand between him and his jest. "Oh, Johnny, what fun we shall have!" was his characteristic greeting to Lord John Russell, when that ancient general entered the House of Lords. Furthermore, Stanley had, in rich abundance, the great natural gift of memory, with an audacity in debate which won him the nickname of "Emper." and a voice which would stir his hearers if he had only been reciting Bradshaw. For a brilliant sketch of his social aspect we may consult Lord Beaumont in Lord Beaumont's "Endymion"; and of what he was in Parliament we have some great man's account, reported by Matthew Arnold: "Full of dash, fire, and resource, he carried the House irresistibly along with him."—G. W. E. Russell.

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Judging Righteous  
Judgment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE advancement of humanity can well be measured by its understanding and application of law and justice as interpreted and applied in righteous judgment. Disraeli once said that justice is truth in action. Accepting this as true, it is then evident that justice will be manifest only as rapidly as the activity of truth is brought out in human affairs. The teachings of Christian Science make this most apparent. Ordinarily we associate the term, righteous judgment, with an opinion given in a court of law. But a little reflection shows that primarily righteous judgment is the natural outcome of the operation of God's law applied to His entire creation, the universe of spiritual ideas, the full representation of Mind. Such judgment involves the need of understanding and proving what God's law is. When Paul declared that "the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus" had made him "free from the law of sin and death," it is self-evident that he referred to the line of demarcation between the law of God and the so-called law of the world, the flesh and the devil (evil), which he recognized as leading to sin and death, until annulled by "the law of the Spirit of life," which alone destroys these bonds.

The application of law and the rendering of judgment was associated with the religious life of the Jews from an early date. In Deuteronomy we read that the people were to come to the Levite priests and the judge, and they should be shown the sentence of judgment, and these were charged to hear the causes between their brethren and to judge "righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him." And the people were taught that they were to be instructed according to the sentence of the law and according to the judgment that should be told them.

The failure of the children of Israel to recognize the true law and to live in accordance with its demands occasioned the necessity for the Mosaic Decalogue. And further lawmaking had been obviated for all time had these commands been faithfully observed. But instead, the Ten Commandments were grossly violated and the people still failed to apprehend the meaning of the divine command. Religious worship became more and more fettered by empty rites and ceremonies; this departure from true worship was exemplified in the hypocrisy of the Pharisees of the first century, their course being unequivocally and courageously rebuked by Christ Jesus throughout the entire period of his ministry. This blindness to the divine nature of law continued. From time to time, however, a few men appeared in advance of the dense materialism of their day, and these caught wonderful glimpses of the Christ or Truth, and applied it, just as this is being accomplished today in Christian Science. It was because of the spiritual obscurity of the Jews that the writer of Leviticus in his day had urged every one not to avenge nor bear a grudge against any man, but to love his neighbor as himself.

How then shall we judge righteous judgment? Christ Jesus said that we should not judge according to the appearance but should judge righteous judgment. Is not this precisely what is urged in the Old Testament: "Thou shalt not curse the deaf, nor put a stumblingblock before the blind, but shalt fear thy God?" And this injunction is elucidated with great clearness in the teachings of Christian Science, proving that in lieu of judging man according to appearance, according to the testimony of the corporeal senses, we must understand the real man as the son of God, the idea of divine Mind. We must recognize that sin, disease and death are neither God created nor God sustained. Thus shall we remove the stumblingblock in the way of the recovery of the sick. "Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment; thou shalt not respect the person of the poor, nor honor the person of the mighty; but in righteousness shalt thou judge thy neighbor." Then, in the same manner, we are aiding others who are in bondage in the precise measure that we judge righteous judgment, entertain angels, God's thoughts in their behalf. In her "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous," Mrs. Eddy has elucidated this on page 210 when she says: "Beloved Christian Scientists, keep your minds so filled with Truth and Love, that sin, disease, and death cannot enter them." And she continues in the same paragraph: "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited."

We therefore see that Christian Science has brought to us a definite exact method of teaching us how to judge righteous judgment, a method which, when scientifically applied, brings deliverance to those who are bound by sin and disease. It is no different now than it was when Christ Jesus urged his followers to be perfect as their Father in heaven is perfect. And then he showed them the way by actual accomplishment. Thus do we too find this method applicable through the ministrations of Christian Science. The success of this Christ way is gratefully acknowledged by the testimony of many thousands who have been touched by its beneficence.

Christian Science is Christian because it is the Christ way; that it is scientific can be determined by its works. Christian Science demands that it shall be judged alone by its fruits of healing and regeneration as in the days of its early ministry. There is but one method of judging righteous judgment, by following in the footsteps of the founder of Christianity. Mrs. Eddy pointed to this course in her textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." In the following passage: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." (Pages 476-477.) This is truly judging righteous judgment.

## The Vosges

I was told by some people that I should be disappointed in the Vosges. I have said enough already to show that I was not. "In the whole German land," says Sebastian Münster, "the German Strabo," "there is no region which for fertility and richness might compare with this Alsace." It is in truth a land of plenty—and Lorraine scarcely less so than Alsace—more especially since manufacturing industry, coal mining, iron founding, and engineering have come to the support of agriculture as wealth producing agents, and have made this country with its wealth of capable "arms" to use Mr. Grad's expression "the most industrial territory on the continent."

And that leads me on to that remarkably varied beauty of this mass of mountain land formed of crystalline, granite and porphyry, overlaid, as in the Black Forest, with bright red sandstone—extending for something over two hundred miles one way, and twenty-eight or thirty another—irregular in configuration, full of spurs, and dells, and twists, and corners—facing the Jura, at one end, with a steep and bluff wall, sinking peacefully into the northern plain at the other, and terminating, in one spur, in that picturesque group of rocks which keeps guard boldly over the Palatine, supporting the imperial castle of Trêves, in which our Richard underwent humiliating imprisonment in the "four tenebreuse." I shall have to speak of this scenery in detail—the beautiful Schlucht, Gerardmer, . . . the numerous valleys, every one of them charmingly picturesque, the tall "chaumes" of the Upper Vosges (mountains seemingly ambitious of emulating the Alps) dotted with mountain cattle, the wide breadth of shady woods of the Hohwald, effectively intersected by tracks, the strangely figured rocks, the bright green vineyards, more attractive—because more luxuriant in growth—than are to be met with elsewhere, the glittering lakes for which Lorraine is famous.

This is the old country of the Tribes and the Mediomatrici—and of older races before them, who have left their sacrificial stones, and their ramparts, and their rock oracles. . . . Caesar's legions tramped through this gate, and crossed swords on this ground with Ariovistus. Julian gained the last great Roman victory over the Alamanni near Strassburg. . . . And what history there is, by the way, attaching to those free cities, Metz, Strassburg and the important league of smaller towns known as Decapolis, which still have each of them their own medieval town hall, attentively studied by architects to tell of departed glory!

Hagenau was the place of trial of our lion-hearted King; a generation later, that King's nephew, Richard of Cornwall, held his court in it as German Emperor. To Metz was banished Richard de la Pole, the last "White Rose" claimant to our Throne. Dagsburg and the Hanauer Land were the possessions of those Counts of Leiningen from whom our King is descended. At Munsberg the great Duke of Marlborough took up his quarters for fifteen days. . . . Through Alsace and Lorraine the Iron Duke marched the allied army—saving his dinner at Reichshoffen by the ready resource of an Alsatian cook. . . . I do not know what other people feel—but to me it affords a very real pleasure to pick up such dropped threads of history while traveling in a foreign land.—From "The Country of the Vosges," by Henry W. Wolff.

## An Old Woodhouse

The actual outline of the building is not remarkable, being merely four walls and a pointed roof, with a door and a window; but it looks simple, dignified, and solid, and what it lacks in architectural decoration has been supplied by Nature herself.

At any rate there it stands, shadowed by great oaks seemingly immovable, with their gnarled wide-reaching arms spread as in blessing over the lowlier woodland things; a big Spanish chestnut, though tardy in coming into leaf, scatters worthless burs around later on, with generous good will, a walnut tree invites the passer-by to rub its aromatic leaves; and its there any treasure-trove quite like the walnuts that one finds in the wet grass on a windy autumn morning? Larches and fir make shady colonnades, with straight uprising shafts and dark drooping branches; silver birches, always graceful no matter how they may have had to twist their trunks to accommodate themselves to their environment, give lightness and vivacity to the whole.

Incense there is in abundance. The warm resinous odor of the larches is always abroad; mountain ash trees load the air with scent in the spring, and are ablaze with crimson in August. Two or three lichen-covered, twisted old apple trees hang out bunches of pale green mistletoe, for all to see during the winter months, and then surprise one with a bride-like flush of white and pink in the spring. Where the sun is brightest, a big hawthorn



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Near the University of Cairo

One Half Expects to  
Meet Ali Baba

"This ideal city of the Arabian Nights is very oriental, very original, very curious," H. H. Ballou writes of Cairo in "Journeys in Many Lands." "In its narrow, picturesque streets one is led by gayly dressed Greeks and cunning Jews, by overladen donkeys, and by sober, mournful camels. One half expects to meet Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves, as we still look for Antonio and the Jew on the Rialto at Venice. Like Paris, Cairo is a city of cafes."

In picturesqueness of costume the Turk leads the world. His graceful turban and flowing robes are worthy of the classic antique, while the rich contrast of colors which he wears adds to the striking effect. . . . The bazaars present a novel aspect. Here an old bearded Turk offers for sale odors, curious pastes, and essences, with kohl for shading about the eyes, and henna dye for the fingers. Another has various ornaments of sandalwood, delicately wrought fangs, and other trifles. . . . Turbanned crowds stroll leisurely about. Now a strong and wiry Bedouin passes, leading his horse and taking count of everything with his sharp, black eyes, and now a Nile boatman. Yonder is an Abyssinian slave, and beyond is an Egyptian trader, with here and there a Greek or a Maltese. Amid it all one feels curious as to where Aladdin's uncle may be just now, with his new lamps to exchange for old ones.

An Interview 'Twixt  
Master and Man

When the housekeeper saw the door shut behind Sancho Panza, she immediately surmised what this secret council portended; she felt sure that hence would issue the plan for a third sally.

When Don Quixote and Sancho were closeted together there passed the following conversation which the history relates with great fidelity and care. Said Sancho to the other:

"Master, I have reverted my wife to letting me go whithersoever your worship would carry me."

"Converted," you should say, Sancho.

"Once or twice before, if my memory serve me, have I asked your worship not to mend my words provided you understand my matter, and when you don't call to me and say, Sancho, or the devil, I cannot understand you. And if I don't at once make myself clear, then I am fassil enough to let you correct me."

"Sancho, I do not understand you—I don't know what 'I am fassil enough' means."

"It means," explained Sancho, "I am a man enough."

"Still more am I at a loss."

"If you cannot understand me, I don't know how to say it differently, and God be with you!"

"Ah! now I have it: you tried to say you were docile enough, meaning sufficiently tractable to take what I tell you and do as I bid you."

"I'll wager you understood me from the beginning—that you hoped by confusing me to hear two hundred other blunders."

"Maybe I did," acknowledged the

master; "and now tell me what is it Teresa says."

"Teresa says that I should make sure with your worship: let papers speak and beards be still, for a bargain's a bargain and one take better than two I'll give thee. And I say that a woman's counsel may be poor, but he that scorns it is a boor."

"I say so, too," agreed Don Quixote; "speak on, friend, for today you talk pearls."

"My meaning is," confessed the squire, "that your worship should allow me certain fixed wages every month during the period of my service, said wages to be paid out of your estate. . . . In a word, I would know just what is coming to me, little or much though it be. To one egg the hen adds another, and many lilies make a meadow, and while aught is gained, naught is lost. Of course if it came to pass, though this I neither expect nor believe, that your worship handed me the promised wage, I am not such an ingrate or such a stickler but that I'd let the rent of such an isle be taken into account and be deducted from my wages, cat for cat."

"Friend Sancho, at times a cat (cata) is as good as a rat (rata)."

"I catch your meaning, master. I should have said rata (rata) and not cat, I'll bet. But what does it matter so long as you fathomed me?"

"So deeply did I fathom you, friend, that I struck the very bottom of your thoughts and know the very white you aimed at with the innumerable shafts of your refrains. Believe me, Sancho, I should gladly agree to wages for you, had I found in any of the errant histories one instance that through some little chink would reveal how much squires were wont to earn per month or per year. But though I have read all or most of such narratives, I do not remember to have heard of any knight that settled fixed wages on his squire. Rather, their shield-bearers served them in expectation of favors, and when least they looked for it, if luck went with the masters, the squires found themselves rewarded with an isle or its equivalent, or in any case were given a title and your lordship."

"If with these hopes and inducements, Sancho, you are pleased to return to my service, well and good, but to think I shall remove the ancient custom of errantry from its stays and hinges is to think topsyturvy. Take yourself home, my friend, and declare my resolve to Teresa. In fine, let me say that if you are not ready to lean upon rewards, and run the same chances that I run, I'll not be wanting squires more obedient and solicitous and not such gluttons and talkers."

When Panza heard this firm resolve his sky darkened and his heart-fellings fell, since he had fully believed that his master wouldn't do without him for all the fortunes in the world. While he was thus chafed, not knowing what to think of it all, entered Samson Carrasco. The famous wag approached and embracing his knight as on his first visit raised his voice saying: "Come, dear Señor Don Quixote, beautiful as brave today rather than tomorrow let your worship and highness set out. Should aught be needed for the undertaking here am I with purse and person, and should it be requisite that I serve you

as squire I should esteem it my great good fortune."

Here Don Quixote, turning toward Don Sancho, said: "Did I not tell you, boy, I should have squires to spare? Note who offers himself for that position: none but the extraordinary bachelor Samson Carrasco, unfailing joy and delight of the patios of the Salamanca schools, sound of body, quick of foot, silent, endurer alike of heat and cold, hunger and thirst, together with all other qualities desirable in the henchman of an errant knight. Yet Heaven forbid that I, following my own inclination, . . . tell the lofty palm of the good and liberal arts. Let this modern Samson abide in his fatherland—while I with some squire or other will be content, since Sancho does not deign to join me."

"I do deign," pleaded Panza, deeply moved and with eyes full of tears. "Never shall it be said of me, When bread's all gone the company's withdrawn. Nay, I come of no ungrateful stock, for every one, especially my townfolk, knows who the Panzas before me were. Moreover, I have come to learn and appreciate by good deeds and kind words the desire your worship has to show me favors. If I bargained more or less about my wages, it was to satisfy my wife. . . ."

The bachelor was indeed amazed at Panza's manner of speaking, for though he had read the first history of his master (Don Quixote) he did not dream he was as delightful as there portrayed. But now . . . he believed every word he had read, admitting him to be one of the most unconsciously droll figures of our time. Indeed, he went so far as to say that the whole world could not duplicate two such crack-brains as his master and man; who now embraced and were friends.—From Cervantes' "Don Quixote."

## Courtesy

The next that danced was Courtesy. That well was praised by low and high:

For neither proud nor fool was she. She to the dance invited me. I pray God grant her goodly grace! When first I came within the place, She was not weak nor bolterous. But wary, wise, and virtuous, With gentle speech and answer fair; Of never a man she slander bare, Nor rancour showed to any wight. Clear brown she was and passing bright

Of face, of comely form and frame. I nowhere know so sweet a dame. She worthy were to win renown As empress, or a queen with crown.

Beside her danced a knight, I ween, Of pleasant speech and worthy mien. And well could he due honor pay. This knight was strong in war-array, A seemly man in battle-gear, And loved well by his lady dear.

—Geoffrey Chaucer.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### Rebuilding Belgium

OF THE many stories of quiet, courageous confidence which the history of Belgium during the German occupation affords, none, perhaps, is more striking than that which was recently unfolded in the Provincial Government Hotel in Brussels, at a meeting of the Union des Villes et Communes Belges. The meeting was in many ways a historic one. It was held, as one of the speakers pointed out, in the very hall which, during the war, had witnessed the meetings of the Conseil de Flandre, that body organized by Germany with the deliberate purpose of dividing Belgium by fostering racial differences, and it represented the coming into the open air of freedom, once again, of a body which had never surrendered through stress of circumstances.

For the meeting did not represent the revival of something which had been discontinued during the war. There was no hiatus in the union's history to be bridged when the meeting was opened. The report read by Mr. Vinck covered the continuous labors of the union, from 1914 down to the present time. Whilst the Conseil de Flandre was meeting in the Provincial Government Hotel, the Union des Villes et Communes Belges was holding its meetings in secret in the cellars of the Musée Ancien. During all those weeks and months, in the latter part of 1914 and the early part of 1915, when Belgium was literally falling about their ears, the devoted members of the union not only devised plans to bring aid to the villages suffering from the ravages of war, but, undaunted by the destruction going on all around them, began at once to elaborate plans for the creation of a "greater and more beautiful Belgium."

It all had to be done with the utmost secrecy, for every conceivable obstacle, it is safe to say, was put in their path by the German authorities. All difficulties were overcome, however, and, in the years 1915 and 1916, various members of the union quietly and patiently made their way through the length and breadth of the country, seeking to impress upon the local authorities everywhere the importance of refraining from the work of rebuilding during the occupation, urging upon them to reserve every effort for that time when the German gone at last, the work could be carried out in a truly national way along national lines. That the union was successful is made evident in the futile efforts made by Germany to induce the people of Namur and Louvain to send a commission to study the reconstruction problem in Germany. Every effort of the union was directed toward planning for the future. One by one, questions as to the ruined towns came up before its members as they met, week after week and month after month, in the cellars of the Musée Ancien; those of Visé, Louvain, Malines, Dinant, Namur, Eppenheim, Weerde, Humbeek, Aerschot, and many others. The number of meetings held by the executive committee in the Rue de la Régence during the war was in the neighborhood of 400. Today, the cellars are left behind, the Conseil de Flandre, like everything else German, has vanished, and the union at last applies itself to practical work in the Provincial Government Hotel.

Perhaps the most useful point brought out at the recent meeting was the tremendous importance of making reconstruction, as far as at any rate, as the ancient villages and cities were concerned, a truly national matter. The rebuilding of Ypres, Nieupoort, and Dinant, it was urged, to mention only a few, could not be regarded as local matters. The best that Belgium had been capable of, during the centuries, in the way of art and architecture, had been lavished on Ypres, for instance, and the best that Belgium is capable of today should be requisitioned for its restoration. It was recommended that commissioners and other functionaries intrusted with the work of reconstruction should call in the aid of all those persons whose advice would be valuable in insuring reconstruction on lines of fitness and beauty, and that a reconstruction counsel should be formed, whose decision with regard to schemes and plans should be final.

The great danger in the path of rebuilding, as distinct from reconstruction, in Belgium, as in every other devastated area, is undue haste. There should not, of course, be one moment's undue delay in meeting the needs of the people, but the consensus of thoughtful opinion on the subject is all in favor of the utmost use being made of the temporary expedient in the way of housing, so that the permanent work of rehabilitation may be carried out on the best possible lines. The desire to obliterate, as quickly as may be, all signs of the miseries and hardships of the last five years is only natural, but a people which has endured what the Belgians have endured will not, it may be ventured, hesitate to put up with some further inconvenience if, thereby, a "more perfect restoration" may be secured. According to an estimate, made some months ago, more than 100,000 dwellings, to say nothing of mills and factories, have been rendered uninhabitable, and whole towns have been practically swept away. There can be no question, therefore, that the work of rebuilding were best entered upon on a carefully thought out plan, and in the spirit of the Union des Villes et Communes Belges in the dark days of the war, namely, the determination to achieve a "greater and more beautiful Belgium."

### The Association of Attorneys-General

IN AN age when there is a tendency for all sorts and conditions of men and women to form themselves into organizations, for the furtherance of some particular aim or purpose, it is no new thing for persons of like occupation to unite. It was so that the trade guild had its inception, and long enough ago to serve as one of the earliest examples of this sort of development. Organ-

ization of persons constituting the financial groups appears to have taken place somewhat later, and the custom has at length included almost every profession or calling capable of maintaining an association or a society, if not a union. Possibly there has been at some time a hesitation amongst persons holding elective offices in government to avail themselves of this method of getting together, yet in recent years even these classes have caught the idea, until now their organizations are as common as any, and associations of mayors and governors are accepted as a matter of course. Even presidents might be expected to find some advantage in maintaining a society of their own if the opportunity for membership were not quite so narrowly restricted.

That there is more than an internal advantage in the maintenance of organizations of the kind here cited may be easily guessed from observation of such meetings as those of the National Association of Attorneys-General, which has been sitting in Boston this week conjointly with the American Bar Association. All that has taken place at the meetings of this organization has had almost as much interest for the public generally as for the members, and so far as the public has been enabled to follow the discussions, it, like the members participating, can hardly have failed to gain a better understanding of certain important public problems than had previously obtained. For the attorneys-general are the principal law officers of their respective states, empowered to act in all litigation in which the law-executing power is a party, and as such they have important responsibilities with respect to the defense of popular rights, and the maintenance of public order. Of course, attorneys-general, like other specialists, like to discuss their specialty whenever they get together, but in their case the specialty is likely to be of rather particular interest to a large majority of people throughout the country. What could be more timely, for example, than the topic of "Profiteering," which occupied the attention of the association through a considerable part of the meetings just closed? Though it came up in these meetings as a technical subject, to be technically discussed, it has a bearing on the daily comfort and well-being of the entire population of the United States. Other subjects dealt with were bolshevism, and the outbursts of radicalism that have attracted attention in the United States during the past few months; and how far these outbursts warranted any abridgment of the right of free speech; and possible results from the abuse of law-making.

All such subjects come home to the people, in one way or another, and it is easy to believe in a good effect from having them discussed by law officers coming together from all over the country, each familiar with the local practice and problems in his home district, and eager to exchange information and advice with fellow officials from all other sections. It is from such representative gatherings and discussions that the general advantage of uniform law and procedure becomes evident, and in the same measure such meetings facilitate the actual business of securing uniformity. As the proverb avers, in the "multitude of counselors" those purposes are established which, in default of counsel, are "disappointed." Weighed and sifted by these meetings of counsel, good ideas or practices in use anywhere may be speedily made applicable everywhere. And in times of stress and turmoil, each officer, being, by the nature of his position at home, somewhat of a lone actor, may through these meetings gain courage and fresh impulsion to persist worthily in the face of obstacles such as perhaps only his professional fellows can understand. Few rewards are more stimulating to the right sort of professional men, whether in or out of official position, than the hearty sympathy and approval of other men who stand high in their profession. So it is that meetings like those of the Association of Attorneys-General tend to advance professional standards, and to raise the professional average, working constantly toward that quality of responsibility and excellency in the public service which, only, can make it honorable.

### Preserving English Scenery

A MINISTER OF LANDSCAPE, if such a functionary existed in the government at Westminster, would find his office no sinecure. His attention would be speedily engaged by pressing problems, not the least of which would be the undeniable tendency of English scenery to vanish before the axe, the plow, and other factors more or less directly due to the war. His plain duty would naturally be to urge the claims of the landscape upon his colleagues of the government, whose departments have been to some extent responsible for this march of destruction, and he would be no ordinary pleader if he could, in the interest of his cause, modify the demands of utility.

But there is no Minister of Landscape, nor are there immediate prospects of there being one. The landscape, therefore, must depend for preservation largely upon such of its admirers as are willing publicly to present its case. Of these there are a number, and an appeal recently made in a London paper, for the establishment of some recognized body with authority to protect the rural scenery from unnecessary molestation, meets the views of many of its advocates.

England is a small place for a teeming population, and any encroachment upon her river valleys and hilltop moorlands, her copses, pastures, and glades, diminishes a limited reserve of landscape beauty, which she can ill afford to curtail. She has, moreover, for obvious reasons, no great national parks, such as the United States has been able to set apart and protect from the commercial exploiter. When, therefore, the war involved the demolishing of many well-stocked "plantations," the depletion of the national timber reserves was not less serious than the obliteration of many a rural scene of charm. Of course the timber is replaceable, and will be systematically replaced in the interests of economy; but since the interests of the landscape are not of primary consideration, modern rules of afforestation are liable to prescribe a system of well-ordered and monotonous rows of young trees, in place of the haphazard and picturesque methods formerly employed by the landowners.

A more thorny question for preservers of the coun-

tryside, and one in which the controversy admits of powerful arguments for and against, is the claim of the food supply. Before the war, England was at no pains to raise her own food. She was content to leave the foreign and colonial producers to replenish her larder. Indeed some three-quarters of the food raised in the country went to horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. This industry lent itself admirably to those peaceful scenes of the countryside, so familiar in the highways and byways of England; the rich pasture with its hedgerows; and the beautiful private parks with their venerable trees, imparting an air of historic repose. But when the war revealed to the country the need of feeding itself and caused a revolution in the ways of agriculture, these glorious pastures and parks, waste lands as some termed them, were among the first territories to be plowed up for intensive culture as a part of the new policy which increased the area under potatoes and grain by 3,000,000 acres. Thus the landscape lover is greeted with neat, symmetrical rows of potato tops and close-drilled grain, instead of the peaceful pastures. Yet the food must be raised, and few will dream of any reversion to previous conditions. In fact, plans are afoot for the building of many thousands of more or less standardized cottages, and even villages, for new dwellers in rural districts, who are expected to carry out this newly developed food-raising industry. Here, too, is a matter for the consideration of the landscape lover, for the concrete blocks of the new cottages seem but a poor substitute, artistically speaking, for such old-fashioned dwellings as the chalk cottage with thatched roof. But, once again, England is small, with no vast spaces available for reservation; no new lands to be developed in unclaimed territory. No one, at least, can cavil at the prospect of many thousands of families going back to the land, nor at England's new plans for feeding herself.

Admirers of the countryside must, therefore, reconcile themselves to the presence of food-raising areas where an idle peace and beauty had reigned before. Their aim will be to preserve as many of the beautiful features as possible under the new conditions, while defending the integrity of tracts of scenery not adapted to cultivation. In carrying out this latter purpose, another claim arises, demanding nice adjustment: that of the motorist. The motorist must have access to all points. He demands roads; straight roads; yet not straight as the Romans built them, faithfully following the contour of the country, but with viaducts raising the valleys, tops chopped off the knolls, and gentle grades cut into rugged hillsides. Furthermore, some who have grown wealthy during the war have picked out the landscape lover's choice points of vantage in the hills for building unsightly residences, and have forbidden the rest of the world any further enjoyment of the spot.

There is need, then, for some authority, with the interests of the scenery at heart, to say where roads shall be built and to what extent purchasers of property in the hill country shall deprive the public of favored glimpses of the surrounding district. England has laws to protect its ancient monuments and to control the planning of towns. The countryside, with all the joys it has to give and all the idealism it represents, is deserving of equal care and protection.

### The American Bar

EVEN the layman, regarding, with what understanding he may, the program of speeches, papers, and discussions outlined for the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, being held this week in Boston, must realize that the subjects under consideration are of national importance. It would be strange if this were not the case, for lawyers, the world over, have a way of coming to the point in an emergency, of hitting the nail on the head, as it were, while many others, less adept or less astute, are wondering what ought to be done. It is not to be supposed, of course, that even the distinguished men learned in the law will agree with anything like unanimity as to just what remedies should be applied, for lawyers, as is well known, have a way of disagreeing. But it is true, nevertheless, that free and open discussion of any problem, public or private, usually opens the way to its intelligent solution, and that, perhaps, is a short-cut method of explaining the establishment and continuance of the jury system and the system of jurisprudence as a whole as it exists today, after having endured hundreds of years of adverse criticism.

No comprehensive history, of any civilized nation could be written, it may be assumed, without embracing therein a history of its jurisprudence, tracing its origin and marking its development. Such a history of the United States, at least, would include the names and a record of the public achievements of many members of the American Bar, for the American lawyer, either from choice or from necessity, has been, and is, a politician, in the broadest sense. Usually a leader of thought in his community, he perforce becomes a director of the thought of the public, in which position he ranks with the teacher, the college president, the editor of the leading newspaper of his district, the member of the state Legislature, and the representative in Congress. But the lawyer, if he is keen of perception and capable of logical argument and conclusion, possesses an advantage over some of those with whom he appears in the community forum. Trained as a public speaker, he has probably acquired finished manners and concise and convincing forms of speech, the fine modulations and persuasive accents which linger in memory with those who, in youth, perhaps, sat spell-bound during the summing up of some case famous in the annals of the countryside.

This equipment, this trend toward leadership, easily explains the general attainment, through all the years of the Republic, down to the present hour, of positions of public trust by the leaders of the American Bar. The lawyer is found in the service of the public in any office, ranging from that of overseer of streets, in a growing western village, to that which is the greatest within the gift of a democratic Nation.

No one, perhaps, even with the best possible intentions and motives, would attempt to formulate an all-inclusive appraisal of lawyers as a class. Lawyers

are not, of course, all alike, and no one is more willing to admit this than the lawyers themselves. Not all lawyers are judges, although all are potential judges. All judges, at least of courts of record, are lawyers, though this has been denied upon particular occasions, not by the judges, but by lawyers. But such assertions are usually withdrawn or retracted, some time, because decisions are not always adverse.

However much the American lawyer may have come, either by choice or from necessity, into the public service as legislator, diplomatist, or executive, he has, through devotion to the profession of the law, aided in building up and establishing, as a national bulwark, a system of jurisprudence equal, it is generally admitted, to that of any nation in the world. This achievement has been possible largely because of consecration to duty, high standards of integrity, an implicit regard for professional confidences bestowed, and the unselfish contributions of text writers, compilers, and lectures to the colleges established for the training of young men and young women.

### Notes and Comments

ONE might travel far and find no more picturesque, and at the same time modernly convenient, community than the village of houseboats which a middle western newspaper describes as having come together on the Willamette River, Oregon. The settlement is not a summer colony, but an all-the-year-round village of hundreds of homes built on pontoons. The community has been built up by some 500 residents within convenient distance of Portland. The homes are moored to piles driven in the river bed, and the houses face toward the middle of the river with their back doors looking toward the shore. As it floats on the Willamette, the village of little white houses, many with flowers at the windows and with all the modern conveniences inside, from telephone to gas range, is at least exceptional; and in this day of high rents it offers a practical suggestion to people living in a crowded city near a suitable river.

The attitude of many young Americans eligible for the Rhodes scholarships at Oxford will probably be affected by the change in the regulations that has done away with the necessity of taking the regular Oxford entrance examinations. Under ordinary conditions the American college graduate who would naturally become a Rhodes scholar had had no reason to doubt the likelihood that he could prepare for and pass the Oxford examination, but circumstances have doubtless sometimes made the necessity of preparing for this new set of examinations deter promising material. The new rules, however, accept the American college or university as sponsor for the qualifications of the student, which, after all, seems more dignified than admitting the need of further examinations.

ONE of the odd discoveries of the war was that bees, from a human point of view, wasted time; and a practical result of the discovery was the induction of bees into more businesslike ways of honey-making that vastly increased the production of honey. No bee expert, perhaps, could change the habit of a single bee, but by studying the architecture of the hive and the behavior of its inmates it was found possible to make a hive in which the care of the infant bees would devolve upon fewer "nurses" and release a considerable number of "nurses" for work in the actual production of honey. By eliminating bees of an observably lower standard of efficiency than others the total efficiency of the hive was increased. In a hive which, under pre-war conditions, contained some 40,000 bees, about evenly divided into "nurses" and honey-makers, the United States Government experts found a way to set the majority to honey-making. And such was the increased efficiency of the bees that they provided, during the war, not only for a greatly increased home consumption of honey, but for fifteen times as much as had previously been exported.

IT BECOMES more and more noticeable that the English-speaking public, which has long been patient under the inconveniences produced by strikes, is losing something of that patience and casting about for a practical way of looking after its own interests. In England there is talk of a volunteer organization the members of which will agree to take temporarily the place of striking workmen in cases where the public convenience is seriously disturbed. In America the conviction grows that strikers tend to assume an unfair attitude, and the significant question is asked by a prominent paper, "Which is more in tune with our traditions, a strike-breaking regiment or a strike-breaking public?"

WHEN hansom went out of use in New York City, not so very many years ago, vehicles that had cost more than \$500 are said to have been sold at auction for \$15. As vehicles they seemed to have become perfectly useless; but apparently some of them were kept intact, for the hansom is again visible in New York with its two passengers sitting side by side and its driver perched on the dicky behind and over them. Report has it that the returned hansom is as smart as ever, and that, although the taxi is used when speed is called for, there is visible a growing tendency to patronize hansom for pleasure driving. The revival is interesting, for the hansom seemed to have gone out of vogue as completely as the sedan chair.

THE number of watches of various kinds and sizes, wrist watches by far the greater number of them, which are now seen in the windows of the jeweler-watchmakers of Paris reminds a correspondent of l'Eclair of the watch which once was the property of Robespierre, and which the correspondent saw at an exhibition of curios. It surely should have long ago found its place in the Carnavalet. The watch was in the shape of a pear and of the size of one, and was made of silver. It opened in the center, the face being in the lower section, while the top section was ornamented with pear leaves wrought in silver. A watch the size of a pear, and a good deal heavier, is plainly indicative of somewhat bizarre tastes on the part of the "Friend of the People." That is, at any rate, how it strikes l'Eclair's correspondent.